PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—21

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HARMADUKE FIRKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IX NO. 13 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1921. TWO ANNAS

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
29th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,952
4th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,116
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
29th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,679
4th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (c)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,703
14th "	WALDERA	158,76
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/40/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steam s	Tons
20th April	MALOJA	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers.	
9th March	VARELA	Basrah direct.
21st "	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.
17th "	BARJORA	Karachi and P Gulf
18th "	LINGA	Karachi direct 1 p.m.
23rd "	KABAGOLA	East and South Africa via Porebunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tenshima Maru	F. Okano	6,766	12th Mar.	24th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kaseikari	7,146	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	29th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	16th Apr	22nd Apl

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

K. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Bombay Branch Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Indo Maru.	S. Asai	27th Feb	20th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalaantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 43, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Wladio
Hongkow	Swatow	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 2.
BRANCHES.
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 997,663
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,337

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
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G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
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Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
7984

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 80,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagar, Leki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Ridde Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sarabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Mamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tainan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 394.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,79,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,616/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 9,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Sharaf Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	R.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	0
Reserve Funds	15,69,859	4	8

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwala	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Umballa City	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,50,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,220

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeebingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.
8. HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
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Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to
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M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
G. N. B VAZ, *Branch Secretary,* Lutfon's Buildings, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and many other GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietors:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Town Sheriff of Patna, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
110, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Taraporeband, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
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Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies kept to Policy-holders.
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WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
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RATES MODERATE.
Trials order is earnestly solicited.
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OFFICE ROOMS
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SOCKS
Pure silk 36 & mercerised 12/- per doz;

HANDKERCHIEF 24" x 24"
Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each
Price list on Application.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL Ladies' PILLS

FANCY FITTINGS.

and Sanitary Ware of every description.
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CLUBWALLA & CO.

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Treacher's Heart Labelled Brandy
" Special Liqu'or Brandy
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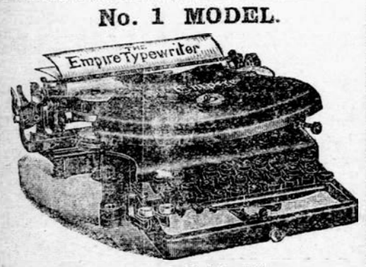
Champagne of very High Quality.

No. 1 MODEL.



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Testimonials from all quarters.
Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA, Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
R2712

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We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper, Rs. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28, Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

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Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

DR. I. P. ENAD,

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Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
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BOMBAY. 1

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Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 10 each.
BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Teadache, etc. As. 9 each.
BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.
Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. 1
Telegraphic Address:— BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PEARLS (ABOUT 5 CHUVS.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 531 of 1919.
Seth Kallianchand Shobhagchand . Plaintiffs
vs.
Messrs. Bhogilal Premchand and Premchand Khubchand, ... Defendants.

In pudssance of the Decree of 18/2/1921 passed by His Majesty's High Court of Bombay in the above suit, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst. at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.
3 Pearls about 5 chuvs.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES KHAKI SHIRTINGS, CHECKS, HOLLANDS AND TWILLS.

This day, THURSDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Punjabi Divanchand Dunichand and on account and at the risk of Seth Ishvardas Gorakhram:—
4 bales Khaki Shirtings No. P.P.P.P.P.
1 bale Checks No. 1591.
1 bale Checks No. 1691.
1 bale Checks No. 4010.
2 bales Checks No. R.R.R.
1 bale Hollands No. 4908.
1 bale Twills No. 9000.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 BALES CHECKS OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

This Day, THURSDAY, the 17th inst at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ishvardas Gorakhram and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Punjabi Divanchand Dunichand:—
14 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Globe Mills No. 1591.
18 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Globe Mills No. 1691.
On account and at the risk of Punjabi Rambhaj Harichand:—
4 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Globe Mills No. 1591.
5 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Globe Mills Nos. 4701 and 4702.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE of all the Undivided One-sixth Share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in Assets belonging to the Partnership Firm of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons and also under the last Will and Testament of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and consisting interalia of the tent and leather Factories at Sion and the Matheran Steam Tramway Company, together with their Machinery, Plants, Stock-in-Trade and Outstandings and Engines and Boilers, Erections, Rails and Trade Machinery and also of Immoveable Properties.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of Mortgage, dated 5th day of May, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the said one-sixth Share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the properties specified in the said deed of Mortgage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MANECK HOUSE" ON GOWALIA TANK ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1921, at 4-30 pm. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Narmadashankar Harjiwan Joshi and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee by the Indenture of second mortgage dated the 16th day of February 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property, subject to the first mortgage.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (1677) Square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Cumballa Hill Altmount Road without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Colector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 583 and 667 New Nos. B/2752 and 3011 Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64, and 65 and New Survey No. B/7068 together with the messuages tenements buildings hereditaments structures fixtures and premises, etc. erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 3429(1) and 3429 (1A) and Street Nos. 1 and 2 Altmount Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Fromroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla and others on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee at their Office in Humum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

Cut Me Out.

And send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME (D. 41), SAMTA, BENGAL I will bring you FREE under PLAIN COVER a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational HOME TREATMENT.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Constance Talmadge
The Captivating Comedienne
In
"UP THE ROAD WITH SALLIE"
NEXT SATURDAY 19th
ANITA STEWART
IN
"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The Bandman Comedy Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
W. W. JACOB'S
Masterpiece
"Beauty & the Barge"
Cyril Maude's great triumph.
The beautiful English Comedy in 3 acts.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT.
The Screamingly Funny Comedy
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
From the Savoy Theatre.
Sat. 19th SPECIAL MATINEE.
The greatest success of Modern Times
"ROMANCE."
By Edward Sheldon.
Saturday night.
"GENERAL POST"
From the Haymarket Theatre.
Prices:—Matinee at 5 p.m:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
Night at 9-45 p.m.:—Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2 and 1
CINEMA PROGRAMME
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 6-30 p.m.
The Success of 5 Reels Drama:
"THE BLUE BANDANNA."
A splendid photo-play depecting how a Millionaire works under great troubles to unearth a stage-coach robber and bandit, A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
PRICES AS USUAL.
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present
A roaring Drama of Unusual Grip!
"ALF'S BUTTON"
(8 Reels 8000 Feet.)
Here's a film which reminds you of the Aladin's Lamp it is full of mirth, it is sumptuously staged, and is replete with excitement.
A Charming Comedy in the Programme.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY:
5-30, 7, 8-45. 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Prices etained, specially, as usual.
NEXT WEEK!
An exceedingly soul-inspirating society Drama, a beautiful Paramount Picture
"ON TO THE DANCE"
Something Superb, Poetic and Pathetic in store!
LOOK OUT!
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Sacred Offering
"SHIVA RATRI"
OR
THE NIGHT OBSERVED IN HONOUR OF GOD SHIVA.
GOD SHIVA:—"The observance of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon. In the month of Falgoon, pleases me most He who worships me at the four different periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road,
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
SESSUF HAYAKAWA
IN
LI TING LANG
A story of American Romance and Chinese Intrigue
THRILLS LOVE, SUSPENSE AND HIGH-TENSION DRAMA
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest news of the world
DOING TIME
by
S. POLLARD
NEXT WEEK
PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES.
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
MATINEES, Bank Holiday and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICE
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

FIRST WEEK
FIRST SIX PARTS.
To-NIGHT—and This Week!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the FIRST THREE EPISODES.
6 PARTS—6000 FEET
of their magnificent thundering Serial
"The Hawk's Trail"
featuring the celebrated screen "stars."
KING BAGGOT—GRACE DARMOND
and RHEA MITCHELH.
The Screen's greatest actor in a Protean Role of ten Great Characterizations—KING BAGGOT—the idol of millions.
The Screen's Most Beautiful Women Stars—GRACE DARMOND and RHEA MITCHELL.
An All-Star Cast of Twelve Principals.
A Roaring Comedy in Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT
India's Mighty puranic production
Sati Madalsa
It is a tremendous production of splendid setting and beautiful secneries depicting the most popular story that is known to every learned son of India.
See it either at 3-30 and 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays or daily at 5-15 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Theatre of Varieties.
To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
VARIETY SEASON
DORROS
From the Royal Romanian Opera House
In Classical, National and Oriental Dances
Charlie Chaplin
in
"The Roustabout."
For the first time in Bombay
ALGERIAN ACROBATS
Popular Prices Rs 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8 & 4

A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and substracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided to the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car.
The moving parts are substantially made from best materials and should easily outlast the car.
Apply to:—
BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

—and 'Wincarnis' gives new vitality to those who are Run-down because—

'Wincarnis' is a Tonic, *and* a Restorative, *and* a Blood-builder, *and* a Nerve Food—all combined in one rich, delicious health-creating preparation.
As a Tonic it "tones-up" the whole system. As a Restorative it restores lost vitality. As a Blood-builder it enriches and revitalises the blood. And as a Nerve Food it promotes new nerve force.

Why we get Run-down

We get Run-down because our daily duties cause us to expend more vital energy than the body can replace.
Thus our store of vital energy soon becomes exhausted—we tire quickly—we feel languid and depressed—and a feeling of intense weariness pervades the whole body.
It is in cases like this that the help of 'Wincarnis' is invaluable.
Because the four-fold power of 'Wincarnis' equips the body with a fund of *new vitality* which gives a delicious feeling of renewed vigour to the whole system.
That is the reason why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'
If *you* are Run-down, or Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or trying to regain strength after an illness—do as thousands of others have done.
Begin taking 'Wincarnis' to-day and enjoy the vigorous health that comes from rich, revitalised blood, new nerve force, new vigour and abundant vitality.
But *be sure you get 'Wincarnis.'*
If you want to get well—shun substitutes.

WINCARNIS
Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, 6d.
COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the best. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

NOW is your time to register your cars for overhauling Painting, Enamelling and Varnishing, Skilled European workmanship. B. WORRAD & CO., 21, Tardeo Road, Bombay. R2718

STAMP COLLECTIONS.—80 Poland Rs. 8; 55 British America Rs. 2; 48 Czecho-Slovakia Rs. 3; 62 Germany and States Rs. 1/4. The lot 245 different Rs. 13/8. Fine Value. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C8673

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes throughout the vacation. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. R2749

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—ESTABLISHED 1906.—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE EYE HOSPITAL. During Dr. Tambe's absence from Bombay, Dr. Ratnakar D.O. (Oxford), D.Ch.O. (Liverpool), D.O.M.S. (England), will attend his Eye Hospital, situated at Girgaum, near two temples from to-day. Only poor patients will be treated there free of charge. The Hospital will be open from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on week days. R2723

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A Firm of Cabinet Makers requires a CLERK with good knowledge of English and Gujerathi. Apply Box No. 1931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2721

WANTED.—A ENGLISH CLERKS, who can correspond, well with certificate ask for JOOMABHOY SHERIFF & SONS, Palkhimohola Post No. 9. R2748

WANTED for service in Persia, 4 TYPISTS, also 6 Anglo-Indian ASSISTANT ENGINEERING STOREKEEPERS. Must be experienced. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8690

WANTED.—SALESMEN, for our special cigarettes also AGENTS for up-country Merchants. Apply personally PRANLAL & CO., 310-12, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. Between 4 and 6 p.m. R2750

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced COMPOUNDER for up-country Dispensary. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2735

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER, conversant with dispensary clerical work and accounts. Pay Rs. 40 with Rs. 16 Temporary and Provisional allowance and free quarters. They should come personally for interview to the undersigned before 28th March, 1921. CIVIL SURGEON, Matheran. C8697

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA).—Wanted CHIEF AGENTS for C.P.C.I. as well as Rajputana A really good opportunity to smart, influential honest men. Terms very liberal. Apply to R. C. DATTA, Manager of Agencies, C/o Messrs. Dhurandhar Bros, 393, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay C8681

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young man, well experienced in exports and imports of various goods and having resided in Japan for a long time and who speaks Japanese fluently seeks a responsible position in a respectable firm as a manager or sub-manager. Best references. Please appiy Box No. 1940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2740

AN experienced first Class M.A. is willing to accompany as a Tutor to some young boys, to any healthy Station out of Bombay proper, for the period of ensuing vacation. For terms and other particulars. Apply to THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Lanwalla Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4. R2716

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from Malaya, Japan and America having acquired a clear knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position an active Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works, Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary to Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2729

WANTED

WANTED—One secondhand compound condensing Horizontal Corllis Valve Gear ENGINE I.H.P. 150 to 200, also one secondhand Fire Boiler 30ft by 7 ft or 7½ft. by 150 or 200 lbs. Write stating age, present condition and other particulars to NANUBHAI M. GOMTIPUR, P.O. Kalupur, Ahmedabad. C8478

WANTED

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindige Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8703

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invalueable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8363

FOR SALE—Very good cotton wastes of different varieties, worth about Rs. 50,000 ready. Offers and quotations solicited by THE MANAGER, Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., Kolpati, S. I. Rly. C8664

FOR SALE—One DISPENSARY with medicines and furniture in good condition. Apply to Dr. WAZIR MOHOMED, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Building, 1st floor, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. R2710

PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT and JOHNSONS WHITE GLAZED TILES, just received. Apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2739

FOR SALE—At Andheri, new beautiful out storeyed BUNGLOW—Out houses, garden, Lovely View, Immediate enter. Apply Box No. 1939, Advt. Dept., "Bomboy Chronicle." R2738

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Flooring and Wall Tiles, Wire Nails, etc., for immediate delivery. For particulars apply B. SITARAM & SON, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. R2631

FOR SALE.—STOCK about tons 25 to 30 of broken glazed tiles and chine plain and coloured. Also work for the same executed on contract. Apply or see MISTRY KALIDAS HIRJI. 5, Mohmedi Chawl, Sadashiv Lane, Girgam, Bombay. R2747

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25, at Mount Road, Anjirbaug. Inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon. R2722

ENGLISHMAN would share commodious bungalow at Bandra with two Bachelors or Married Couple. Immediate entry. Apply Box No. 1942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2745

TO LET on Frere Road, one GODOWN, 33½ft. by 10ft. and 14ft., and four OFFICE ROOMS on third floor, well ventilated and spacious. Apply Box No. 1919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2687

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a new Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.), Plot No. 21, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor garage facility. Apply JAGJIVANDAS JETHALAL PLUMBER, Kubhartukda Naka, Bhuleshwar. 'Phone No. 428. R2730

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	26th "	Vencouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
2nd March, 1921. C8606

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 2,300 tons of Reinforcing Steel Bars. Blank forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Project Division, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development before Twelve Noon (S. T.) on the 23rd March, 1921, at which time they will be opened. Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 in cash, or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash, or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development Rs. 20,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 12th March, 1921. C8663

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., beg to announce that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant and SATURDAY, the 26th instant for Stock-taking C8699

NOTICE.

MY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 144 for twenty shares No. 38992 to 39011 of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., (now known as the Bank of Morvi, Ltd), is LOST or MISLAID. Public are cautioned against accepting the same from anybody as I am applying for a fresh certificate.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 16th February, 1921. C8688

WANTED

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 70 per month plus 7½ as Cycle allowance with prospects of being confirmed in the Municipal employ in case the work is found satisfactory. Application with testimonials should reach the undersigned before 1st April, 1921.

D. B. SANEY,
Secretary,
Amraoti Town Municipality.
Amraoti, dated 10th March, 1921. C8694

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

M. H. SANJANA & CO., LTD.

CIRCULAR.

WE very much regret to inform you that our Managing Director, Mr. M. H. Sanjana, died on his way to Switzerland on the 10th instant.

We, however, beg leave to point out that his business which had hitherto been conducted under his supervision will be carried on on the same lines as heretofore, and all the contracts already entered into and hereafter to be entered into will be duly fulfilled with the same regard as to quality, etc. You are aware that this is a joint stock concern and the management will strive their utmost to maintain its reputation.

For M. H. SANJANA & Co., Ltd.,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS,
Chairman,
Of the Board of Directors.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay,
15th March, 1921. R2751

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry. 7805

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TO enable Supervisors and Enumerators engaged on Census work to return to their homes on the early morning of Saturday, the 19th instant, No. 81 down Thana local leaving Victoria Terminus at 0-25 o'clock will run to Kalyan stopping at all stations instead of terminating at Thana, to the following timings:—

Thana	... dep.	1-48 on March 19th 1921.
Parsik	... dep.	1-55
Mumbra	... dep.	1-59
Diva	... dep.	2- 3
Dombivli	... dep.	2-10
Kalyan	... arr.	2-17

H. J. GRAHAM,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th March, 1921. C8636

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Rsgistered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1920.
2. To Sanction the declaration of a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1920.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 15th March 1921 to Tuesday the 29th March 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For The Framjee Petit Spg. and Mg. C., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1921. C 8612

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R6059

THE POWAI ESTATE.

MANGO CONTRACT 1921.

TENDERS will be received by the Owners of the Powai Estate for the right of taking Mango fruits from the 8 villages of the said Powai Estate (each village separately) upto 2 p.m. on the 25th March, 1921, at the Head Office of the Estate at 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The Powai Estate gardens have been celebrated for centuries and in our own times. Powai Mangoes were continuously sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria in England. Paspoli one of the villages of Powai is the corruption of the Sanscrit name "Pushpawali" roses of flowers. C8685

LIMESTONE IN BHOPAL STATE.

EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT of stratified limestone, containing over 86 per cent. of Calcium Corbonate and highly suitable for lime-burning and cement manufecture exist within a few miles of Badni Railway Station near Hoshangabad and halfway between Bombay and Delhi. Outcrop of Seam, about 40 feet thick and dipping 50, exposed for miles along hill side. Labour cheap and coal available from Mohpani 94 miles and Pench Valley 149. Bhopal Government willing to give mining leases on favourable terms to persons with ample financial resources and business experience. For particulars please apply to undersigned.

M. OBAIDULLAH,
B.Sc., (Birmingham),
State Geologist and Mining Engineer,
Bhopal, C. I.
8693

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of coal ashes which have accumulated between the 1st October, 1920, and 31st March, 1921, on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 22nd March 1921.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 per form can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel.

All tenderers will be required to pay direct to the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to Agent otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agents does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY,
Secretary to Agent.
15th March, 1921.
Church Gate Street. C8686

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.), on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, for:—

I The supply of stationery during the year 1921-1922.

II The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1921-1922.

III Watering certain trees.

Forms of Tender may on payment of Rs. 4 each for Items I and II be obtained from the undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the tenderers during office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office as substitution of any other quality will not be allowed.

Forms of Tender for Item III may be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for Items I and II and Rs. 50 for Item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

By order of the Board,
(Sd) J. F. WATSON, M. Inst.C.E,
Trust Engineer.
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga.
Bombay, 14th March 1921.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, for:—

I. Annual Repairs to Trust Properties and Petty Repairs generally and

II. Supply of Petty Stores during the year 1921-1922.

Forms of Tender, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 each for Items I and II be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for Item No. I and Rs. 1,000 for Item No. II to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON, M.Inst. C.E.,
Trust Engineer.
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay, 14th March, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED. HONG KONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE.

FLUE-DUST AND WILLOW-DUST.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire ready production of Waste of all sorts, up to 31st March, 1921, and of the entire production of Flue-dust and Willow-dust, both ready and forward, for the next whole year ending 31st March, 1922, produced at the Company's Hongkong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be received at the office up till 5 p.m. of THURSDAY, 31st instant. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts and of Rs. 100 in respect of Flue-dust and Willow-dust, should accompany all tenders Cotton Waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the Manager, Mills, Chinchpookly, Cross Lane.

(Sd.) HUSSEINBHOY PILANI
WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1921. C8701

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development is prepared to redeive tenders for the supply of 1,750 tons of Oregon Pine timber. Blank forms of Tender and Specification of timber required may be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Reclamation, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development, before 12 noon (S. T.), on the 31st of March, 1921, at which time they will be opened.

Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Director of Development as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer, will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Director of Development Rs. 10,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 16th March, 1921. C8700

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3687 of 1920.

YENKAMMABAI, widow of Yenkaiya of Mukta in the Nizam's Dominions Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Khed Bavri, Musjid Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

v.

1. ROSHANBIBI, widow of Khairatally. 2. MEERALLY RAHIMATALLY, both of Hyderabad (Deccan) Mahomedan Inhabitants, temporarily residing at Khed Bavri, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit for a declaration that she is the mother of the minor Lachmi, for cancellation of the order dated 18th September 1920, appointing the 2nd Defendant guardian of the said minor and for custody of the said minor and that this Court has fixed at 11-30 a.m. on the 4th April 1921, for the final disposal of the suit and that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 16th day of March 1921.

MANTRI & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C8702

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of REWABAI, widow of Motiram Gowan of Bombay Surti Lhohar Inhabitant .....Deceased.

AYABHAI alias RANCHHOD MOTIRAM, a Surti Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, a Chauffer, residing at 14th Kamatipura Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, a son of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA.
The 3rd day of March, 1921.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 8706

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th March, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi, cutting grass at Mount Road, Tansent Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of De Lisle Road, and Arthur Road, and at Haines Road, cultivating land at Deonar and plucking mangoes from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, catching fish in the Dharavi Sluices.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of any valuable property at Elphinstone Land Estate Masjid Bunder Siding Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for Bawa Ramdasji Gokuldas the Transferee of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage bearing date the 12th March 1915 and made between Lowjee Meghji and Laxmibai his wife of the first part the said Gorebai of the Second part and Bawa Ramdasji Gokuldas and on account and the risk of the Estate of Dewjee Jewat, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 1st April next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-two and three-nths square yards (522 3/9) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Barmal Nursey, on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Gopal Nagji and on or towards the West by a Cross Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3188 Old Survey No. 217 and New Survey No. 208 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipality under B Ward Nos. 4842 4843 and Street Nos. 17-19 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateдware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, rich water colours and engravings & oil paintings, one upright grand sweet tone piano by Rud Ibach, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedstead, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, teapoys, rich garden tubs and pots, such as ferns, bigontas, palms, canas, etc., etc.

The property of Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., K.B.E. LL.D.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SATIN AND VELVET RIBBONS, SWISS EMBROIDERY, WRITING PAPERS, BRASS LAMPS, ESSENCES AND COLOUR.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Haroon Ayoob and Co. of Jackeria Musjid:—

One case Satin and Velvet ribbons.

On account and risk of Messrs. Rahim Cassum and Sons:—

2 cases brass lamps.

On account and risk of Messrs. M. A. Miya Shaheb Sarrufally and Co.:—

10 cases writing papers.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Haroon Ayoob and Co.:—

One case Satin ribbons by Foster Porter.

By order of the office concerned:—

31 cases essences and colour.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

ESTS. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE OF THE INDIAN HOTELS CO, LTD, AT GREEN'S RESTAURANT, APOLLO PIER.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th March 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above premises the surplus furniture consisting of marble top dressing tables, marble slabs, big carpets, foot rugs, folding easy-chairs, hand lanterns, sofas etc.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

SALE OF 14 CASKS TALLOW.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Docks, No 14, Shed, the following:

By order of Messrs. Das & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad.

Ex s.s. "NEIDERA":

Mark D Co—5 tons and 4 cwts "Ome" brand

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND PROPERTY AT KHUMBALA ROAD, SITUATED NEAR RUPPA VILLA.

Under instructions from the party concerned and on account and risk of the party, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd April 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—

Particulars of the property:—

All the piece of parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon and containing by admeasurement about 930 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Sheth Naorojee N. Wadia's property on the South by Sheth Darabshah 13, Dubash's property on East by Khambala Hill Road on West by the Petit Sanatorium

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARDESHIR DADA CROSS LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Shah Narotamdas Jutha Shah Himabhai Jivandas and Shah Mathuradas ... Jagjivan Baxi the Trustees for the ... Deokaran Parmanandas ... the members of sect called ... modh mandlia sect of ... Thaver residing in Bombay ... Public Auction the under mentioned property on the premises on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement three hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 296 New No. 2018 old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7483 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6525 Street No. 1 and 2 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of a road or passage formerly called Amroly and now called Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane at Bombay in registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane on or towards the West by the property formerly of Awabai Edujl but now belonging to the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhawji on or towards the North by the property of Rao Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmukh and on or towards the South by the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhavji and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Manekbai widow of Bomanji Jamasji Darowala and are now in that of the said Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee at their office at Cama Building Bell Lane Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 204 BUNDLES STEEL HOOPS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th March, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the godown opposite to Police Station, Nesbit Road, Mazagon by order of Sheth Jafferbhai Canji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Padamsey Premji.

204 bundles steel hoops.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th March 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Pydhownie, Trambakanta by order of Sheth Mangaldas Prehladbhai at the shop of Sheth Prehladbhai Dolatram and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Mfg. Co. Ltd.

46 bales yarn of the Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Mfg. Co. Ltd., delivered as of No. 30, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th March 1921 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press at Champa Gully, on site Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sheth Hiralal Amritlal and on account and at the risk of Shah Tribhowandas Narottamdas of Gopal Gully.

9 packages white shirtings, Kettle Brand, each of 50 pieces each piece of 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 20TH MARCH, 1921, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of very beautiful household furniture of decent up-to-date designs made by well known makers, at Yule Villa, Reynolds Road near Y.M.C.A. behind Byculla Club Road

On SUNDAY, the 20th day of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI and Co will sell by Public Auction at the above place very beautiful and decent household furniture comprising Chesterfield suites of sofas and chairs, plush lined drawing room suite, very artistic hall cabinet, silver show case, centre and side tables, teapoys, very beautiful and elegantly designed drawing room screen, dining room furniture such as telescopic dining table, dining arm chairs, very substantial mirror back side board, dumb-waiters, meatsafe and provision cupboard, bedroom furniture such as complete brass bedstead, washing cabinet, glass and panel door single and double almyrahs, arm, easy and rocking chairs, kitchen, outfit such as cooking stove, crockery and glassware, ice chest, electric lights and clusters, ceiling fans, pictures, decorations, carpets, galichas, persian rugs etc, etc.

The property of Razia Bibi at 4-30 p.m.

1 swift motor car four seater.

Catalogues will be published and goods will be on view two days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TARA TEMPLE LANE, LAMINGTON ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from M. V. Gokhale, Esqr., Attorney for Mr. Hari Krishna Gokhale the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Mr Govind Gangadhar Koperkar the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. GANDHI and Co Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the immoveable valuable property hereunder described on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. F/13572, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1G/7386 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No 1900 (6) and Street No. 3E, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Bhasker Joshi on or towards the West by the property of Shankar Vithal Acharya on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Martand Joshi on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to M. V. Gokhale, Esqr., Attorney for the Vendor at 17/19 Bell Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1921

Income Tax. . .

& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Accounts ... Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 14th March 1921
To-day's prices.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of West Indians	110
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Mid American	—
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Sellers	7.61
New York 11 a.m. Sakels	15.00
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	11.45
July	11.92
Oct	12.43
May,	11 11
July	11 50

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 15th March 1921

May	11 84
July	12 30
October	12 73

Liverpool, 15th March 1921
To-day's Prices.

March	7 42
May	7 56
July	7 72
October	7 89

London, 15th March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2 Steady
Bar Gold	105/8 Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th March 1921
To-days prices.

M.G. Bengal Good	4 10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.10
" Fully Good	5.60
" Fine	5.85
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " " Fine	—
" Broach Good	6.40
" " Fully Good	6.65
" " Fine	6.90
" Scinde, Good	3.98
" " Fully Good	4.48
" " Fine	4.73

EGIPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 14th March 1921
To-day's price.

Mar.	12.40
Apl.	12.80
May	12.60
June	12.75
July	12.91
Aug.	12.95
Sept.	13.05
Oct.	13.10
Nov.	13.20

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 14th March 1921
To-day's prices.

Months.	
Mar.	7.24
Apl.	7.29
May	7.41
June	7.43
July	7.53
Aug.	7.60
Sep.	7.65
Oct.	7.70
Nov.	7.74
Dec.	7.77
Jan.	7.80
Feb.	7.83

Tone:—Steady

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Liverpool, 14th March 1921
To-day's prices

Months.	
Mar	—
Apl.	—
May	7.33
June	—

FOR SERIOUS SKIN DISORDERS AND COMPLEXION BLEMISHES.

CHEMIST TELLS HOW HE CURED HIS PAINFUL ITCHING, BURNING AND DISFIGURING RASHES, ETC., BY USING A COMMON SALTRATES BATH COMPOUND.

For nearly ten years I was afflicted with a complication of bad skin disorders, which caused untold anguish and often rendered sleep at night utterly impossible. My body and face were literally a mass of eruptions and rashes. The trouble was probably of uric acid origin to some extent, because I suffered from rheumatism at the same time, and one day while resting my right leg in an ordinary hot saltrated water bath to reduce rheumatic swelling, pain, and stiffness, I was surprised to notice that the skin had lost its red, inflamed appearance; also that most of the soreness had disappeared. I immediately bathed my entire body in the saltrated water, and that night enjoyed my first sound sleep in months. After continuing for ten days, my skin became perfectly clear and healthy, and, better still, there has been no return of the disorders. Any chemist can supply at slight cost about a half-pound of the refined "Reudel Bath Saltrates," and about two tablespoonfuls are enough for the water of an ordinary bath. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a hand-basin for washing the face, and cloth compresses wet with the saltrated water are useful for quickly drawing pain from affected parts. I always recommend this treatment for any skin affections, and when prepared very strong, even for corns, tired, tender, aching feet, and all foot troubles. I have never known it to fail, and from analysis know that, among other strong healing and antiseptic qualities, it releases a large amount of free oxygen in the water, which doubtless accounts for much of its remarkable curative power.—J. L. C.

July	7.61
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	7.74
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb	—

London, 12th March 1921.

Linseed Plate Export	29,000 Tons.
Afloat to Mimitrd Kingdom	29,000 Tons.

New York, 11th March 1921

Demand Bills	389.75

WHEAT.

London, 12th March 1921

Karachi Barley	85/- Quiet
White Choice Argentine	70/-
" Red Karachi	78/-Quoted

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong "	£96 ex
National "	£35

JAVA SUGAR

London, 15th March 1921
To-day's price.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar. April Sellers	40/6
New Crop June-July sellers	33/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Mar. April, Sellers	42
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Mar. April, Sellers	42/3

Tone:—Rather Steadier Little More Enquiry

London, 15th March 1921

Calcutta Linseed Mar.-April done	£ 18
Do April-May-June nearest	
" value firm, but not much doing.	£ 17
Linseed Oil Mar.-April Value	£ 29/9

New York, 15th March 1921

Demand Bills	389 62

Liverpool, 15th March 1921

Mid American Spot	£ 781

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION.

London, 14th March 1921

Stockholm	17.25
Christiania	24.10
Amsterdam	11.36
Switzerland	23 06
Belgium	53.10
Petrograd	not quoted
Athens	61.45
Germany	—
Austria	—
Italy	—
Paris	—

Liverpool, 14th March 1921

Mid American Spot	£ 7.11

London, 14th March 1921

Linseed Calcutta Mar. April nominal	17 1/2
" April-May-June Sellers	
" Quiet but firm	£17 1/4
Linseed Oil Spot Buyers Mar.-April done-sellers	£ 29/6

EXCHANGE

London, 14th March 1921.

On London at Paris	55 40
" Italy	106 08
" Germany	245 00

DISCOUNTS.

New York, 14th March 1921

Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	6 1/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Rentes 5% London price	43
Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 1/4
Tin Block	166 1 2

SEEDS.

London, 12th March 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/a Quoted	£ 16
" RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m-a paid..	£ 187
" RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a Sellers	£ 14
" TONE OF RAPESEED:—	Dull
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a	£ 18 3/4
" LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m/a Sellers	£ 15 3/4
" COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) loading paid firm	£ 16 1/4
" TORIA RAPESEED:— m/a Sellers	£ 8 1/2
m/a Quoted	£ 171

METALS.

London, 12th March 1921

English best Selected Copper	£67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£65 7/8
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	£10 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£27

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs	55.14

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£76 3/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£86
Consols 2½%	£46 3/4
Rupee Paper 5½%	£34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£55
Government Securities 3%	£47

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May	11 3/4
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar, Paid	1/0 1/4
Tone—Steady Buyers	

COTTON.

London, 12th March 1921

Rentes 3%	59
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/4
" 2 Months hence	32
Indian Bazaar buying	—
Interest day to day loans	—
" 7 day Market loans	—
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 16.

The Marwari Bazar and the market at Colaba are still closed for forward business.

Our market for ready cotton remained quite and dull yesterday with sellers of nice ready new Akola Khangaon cotton at Rs. 180/85 while Bengal and Khandesh new nice lots are offered at about Rs. 170. About Rs. 1200 are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th March 1921

Cotton	24055 Bales
Wheat	6645 Qwts
Linseed	174 "
Rapeseed	1735 "
Gingellyseed	83 "
Poppyseed	1081 "
Groundnuts	2794 "
Castorseed	155332 "
Rice	1386 "
Myrabollams	14029 "
Cottonseed	Nil "
Mowraseed	396 "
Gram	18 "
Jowar	Nil "
Masur	1223 "
Barley	2926 "
Bajra	4464 Tons
Coal	—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-15-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 5/16.
D. D. on London 1/3-7/16.
3 M/st D.A. 1/3-7/8.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 350.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 390.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 195.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 185.
London Silver Spot D. 33/8.
London Silver Forward D. 31/14.
German Marcks 246.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.89-1/8.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 56.30.

GOERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 68.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing to absence of buyers.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2000, By. Cotton 900, By. Dyeing 3270, Century 975, Cent. India 3350, Colaba Land 2300, Crescent 492/8, Currimbhoy 1150, David 1440, Fazulbhoy 2150 N., Finlay 790, Ind. Bleaching 165, Ind. Malwa 565, Kastoorchand 1475, Kohinoor 2985, New Great 680, Pearls 830, Phoenix 820, Shapurji 252/8, Simplex 565, Swan 795, Swadeshi 3495.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 675, By. Burmah 505, By. Burmah N. 1, 165 pr., Bt. Burmah Petrol 13/8, By. Steam 305, By. Tramway 121/4, Bundi Cement 42/8, Indi Cement 340, Katni Defd. 1200, New India Insur. 21, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Ordy. 102/8, Tata Defd. 535, Tata Oil 105, Tata Bank 21, Tata Hydro 850, Scindia Steam 10.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

There was to-day, a continuance of the improved position of the share market although coal shares were practically neglected. Jute shares were firm and scrip was difficult to obtain. Howrahs continued their upward movement and closed steady. Cotton shares were firm but with less doing. There was a strong inquiry for paper shares Bengal rising more than seven points during the day. Flour shares were in demand although the prices offering did not attract many sellers. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 10-8, Baraboni 13, Bansdeopur 37-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 25; Kalapa Hari 14-14; Sendra 20-12.

Jute:—Albion 302; Barnagore 120; Clive 215; Craig 6-8; Gourepore 810; Howrah 4-6; Kamarhatty 809 (ready scrip); Kanknarrah 460 s.l.; Northbrook 57-8; Stanford 505.

Tea: Jutlibari 5-4.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 7-8; Bengal Flour 448; Bengal Paper 93-8; British India Tobacco 4-4; British India Corporation 10 ex. divd. British India Corporation (defd) 19-8 x.d.; Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount; Dunbar Cotton 341; Great Eastern Hotel 210 s.l.; Hooghly Flour 40-4; Hume Pipes 11; Madan Theatres Ltd. 10-14 and 10-8 s.l.; Marshall Sons and Coy. 7-8; Midnapore Zemindary 170; Nahapit Jute Press 5-4; Premier Soap 8-8; Ryam Sugar 31; Titaghur Paper 320; Thornycroft (India) Ltd. 5-12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 56-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 56-10. War Bonds short loans at 99-12; 1925 at 99; 1928 at 99 and 1930 at 100-2 per cent.

The Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and five-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven-sixteenth pence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

March 16.

S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Zayani, Miryless, Busreh.
S S Varella, Cammack, Busreh.
S S City of Birmingham, Hogg, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Assyria, Osborn, Liverpool.
S S Waroonga, Haws, Busra
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Clan, Macphee for Calicut.
Steamer Jalindini for Calicut.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Coy's steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain J S Miryliso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 419 passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain F R Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4002 tons, Captain A Hogg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Assyria:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Assyria, 5,042 tons, Captain C F Osborn will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Waroonga, 1,341 tons Captain B Haws, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F A Grace, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Mackinnon arrived in London on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Clan Ogilvy arrived London on the morning of the 14th instant.

DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

AN INTERESTING MADRAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

The hearing of the suit in which Mr. Rustomjee Dorabjee, proprietor of Welling ton Cinema sought to recover over two and a half lakhs of rupees by way of damages for malicious prosecution from Mr. W H Nurse, Agent of the late Rajah Venugopal Bahadur was concluded at the High Court to-day, Justice Coutts Trotter granting damages to the plaintiff to the extent of rupees thirty-five thousand with costs on a higher scale.

RANGOON RICE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 15.

The rice market is higher on speculative transactions continuing but no evidence of genuine increased demand is obtained.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 15.

Dr. Rajendra Nath Seal, the newly appointed vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, presided at a Senate meeting yesterday. The Inspector General of Education, moved that a "select committee of the Senate be appointed to consider and report on the reforms that may be adopted by the Mysore University in the light of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission." The resolution was carried.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 15.

Local rainfall occurred in Assam with few falls in Lower Burma and Bengal. Chief amounts are: Mergui, Moutmein, Dhubri 3/4 inch; Gavhati 1/2; and Beharanpore 1 inch. The western disturbance has not yet reached Frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease in Assam and Bengal and some extension in Upper Burma.

SIMLA, Mar. 16.

The western disturbance is giving light cloud along the Frontier, but weather has been very dry.

Forecast:—No rain.

London, March 14.—The Association Football match between England and Wales at Cardiff resulted in a draw 0/0.

A Bahra correspondent reports that at a meeting of Kalwar Mahajins it was resolved to abstain from drinking and eating meat. Those guilty of drink would be subject to fines and ultimately if persisted in the guilty would be outcasted.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,03,00,000
FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE	
I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,00
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc.	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Banks	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs 11,75,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

MAHABLESHWAR EXODUS.

BOMBAY COUNCIL IN FAVOUR!

PROPOSAL FOR RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The unofficial member's business in the Bombay Legislative Council, began on Tuesday with Mr. N. M. Dumasia's resolution against the annual exodus of Government to Mahableshwar as it was unnecessary and inexpedient, as it interfered with the efficiency of the administrative work. The mover said the question was a hardy annual and had been discussed threadbare once before. Olympian heights gave Olympian mentality to the officials and they were out of touch with public sentiment. If other people could work in Bombay he did not see why Government also should not work in the capital of the Presidency. He suggested that Government could live, like ordinary mortals, in the suburbs of Bombay during the hot weather. Mr. Price tried to prove that the public actually benefitted by the Mahableshwar exodus. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas said the highly paid managers of big mercantile houses worked in Bombay during hot weather, and he asked why Government officers also should not do the same. Mr. Hayward solemnly asked the Council to vote on the resolution with a full sense of responsibility. Mr. Bole opposed the resolution also Mr. Haji—strange to say. The former's argument was that even the mill-hands and labourers took a holiday and it would not be proper to refuse it to Government officials. He did not, however, say whether the mill-owners or Government supplied them with funds for that purpose, and Mr. Dumasia felt rather surprised at the sentiments of a representative of the backward Maratha community, "who were toiling day and night without rest." The resolution was, however, defeated and the result of a division was worse still. In a house of 67 only 15 members could be found to support the resolution. That was the measure of the representative character of the reformed council. The Non-Brahmin party played a prominent part in bringing about this defeat, for many of the gentlemen who belong to the party of which the patron saint is the Maharajah of Kolhapore were seen trooping out of the opposition lobby. It was stated on behalf of Government that the expense was not much and was only a trifle.

The rest of the day was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Kale's proposition for the appointment of a committee both to effect retrenchments and seek new sources of taxation. The discussion was long and exhaustive and both sides unyielding. It was pointed out on behalf of Government that the resolution was out of order as the Council had no power to interfere with the salaries of officers belonging to the Imperial services.

It was also stated that the Committee of Public Accounts, which was going to be appointed by the Council, was a self-sufficient body and would remedy all the evils from which the country's finances suffered. The Council, however would not swallow the bait and adopted the resolution with a thumping majority.

Incidentally it came out during the discussion that the Deputy President, according to the Parliamentary practice, could not take part in the debates of the Council. The President said he would leave the question to the determination of the Council, as the President and the Deputy President should be above all party politics. Doubts were expressed whether a deserving member of the House would stand for that honour with that condition attached—that he should not take part in the debates. The President refused to give his definite ruling on the question, one way or the other.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

The President announced that the Governor, to whom he had referred the question of the High Court Judge's (temporary) salary, had informed him that he agreed with his decision that it was non-votable. He also said a mover of a resolution would have 30 minutes to speak and others 15 minutes. A member of Government would get 30 minutes to reply.

MAHABLESHWAR EXODUS.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia moved:

"This Council recommends that the annual exodus of Government to Mahableshwar is unnecessary and inexpedient, interfering with the efficiency of the administrative work, and recommends that it should be discontinued."

In 1918, said Mr. Dumasia, a similar question had been raised and discussed thread-bare. Mr. Paranjpye had then said that the question would crop up again and again unless a definite decision were arrived at. Both the original resolution and amendment were then thrown out by the Council owing to the solid wall of official opposition. His own speech was only going to be an abridged edition of Mr. Paranjpye's speech.

The President reminded the speaker of the Parliamentary practice that one member should not repeat another member's speech. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dumasia said he was not repeating it. The speaker then quoted the adverse opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against the hill exodus. Those who had been accustomed to live in Bombay for years together had never complained about the climate. The habit of living on Olympian heights gave an Olympian touch to their mental attitude also. Government officials were not only in touch with the people, but they were not even in touch with the Secretariat officials. He did not think the output of work would suffer at all for while there were only three executive members before, now there were four in addition to three ministers. It was no use paying mere lip sympathy to economy, they must put that sympathy into practice.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale supported both on ground of economy and efficiency. Indians being in majority in the Government, he hoped they would keep themselves in touch with public sentimens in this matter.

Mr. E. N. Prois opposing said in his own case Government provided him with only Rs. 100 for going to Mahableshwar. If he were not to go to Mahableshwar he would have to go to England on two years' leave. It was impossible for him to do any serious work in Bombay where he was troubled by one thing or another. He looked forward to Mahableshwar to do a great deal of work.

"ECONOMISE TO THE UTMOST."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supporting said they were in a very bad condition owing to two years of famine. The should economise the resources of the country to the utmost.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said he would be glad to hear from the member in charge how much it cost the Government to go to Mahableshwar. Was Government the only body which was working in Bombay? Were there not the big mercantile firms who had highly paid managers working in Bombay in the hottest season? The remarks of Mr. Prois proved that people did suffer by the exodus.

Mr. M. H. Hayward hoped they would feel a due sense of responsibility in voting on the resolution. Poona and Mahableshwar were within easy reach of Bombay, on account of swift modes of locomotion. The members of Government when they went to Mahableshwar paid the rent of the bungalows where they put up.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji opposed the motion.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir supported it on ground of economy, efficiency and convenience to the people. The expense itself would have been negligible, if the principle were right. In the absence of Government the highest officers of Government in Bombay, were the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner, was it proper that the whole Government should leave Bombay without leaving a single responsible officer in Bombay? A great deal of complaint had been made owing to the absence of the head of Government during a political crisis.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence opposed. He said the actual cost of migration to Mahableshwar was only about Rs. 10,000 and could it be called a large sum when the question of efficiency was considered?

Mr. S. K. Bole opposed.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said all the ministers had voted for a similar motion in 1918 and he hoped that they had no ground now to change their views.

Surgeon General Jennings opposed the motion. He said although the Council had an unofficial majority, from what he had seen during the past two or three weeks he believed it was an intelligent majority, and would vote against the resolution.

Mr. O. Rothfeld opposed the resolution.

Mr. Dumasia in replying, said he was surprised at the attitude of Mr. Bole who was in the Council as a representative of the backward Marathas, who were toiling day and night in the plains without rest. He thought Olympian heights induced olympian mentality; only last week he was talking to a high official, who told him that the Council might pass hundreds of resolution, but they would never care for them.

The President asked the speaker not to refer to private conversation.

Sir G. Curtis, in replying on behalf of Government, said Mahableshwar could be reached in five or six hours and there was a direct telephone. He personally did not care to go to Mahableshwar. At any rate the cost of going to Mahableshwar did not exceed Rs. 18,000 per year.

In the division the result was that 15 voted for and 52 against. There was a clear majority of 37 against the resolution.

A RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale then moved:

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council and acting with Ministers that in view of the need of more money for carrying out the various items of expansion and development in the new scheme of reforms it is necessary to appoint a committee for (a) inquiry into the possibility of effecting retrenchment in the ordinary expenditure of the various departments and (b) formulating proposals for new sources of remunerative taxation."

Mr. Kale said the committee must deal with the retrenchment of salaries. The Committee would also have to deal with the various departments of Government as there was a strong public feeling that there should be complete enquiry into all these matters.

Mr. K. R. Godbole supported the resolution. Next year they would be working with a large deficit and the sources of income were not steady. The main income was dependent on the land revenue and for that again a good rain was necessary. Under those circumstances it was necessary for them to scrutinise all sources of revenue and items of expenditure.

Mr. V. R. Gupte strongly supported. The country had been complaining bitterly that the higher officials were being multiplied without taking into consideration the sentiments of the public.

Sir G. Curtis said the salaries of the senior officers was non-votable.

Mr. Gupte said the council had the fullest power to go into the question of salaries of a large number of officers. At the time of voting the Budget the Council was at a great disadvantage as they had not the fullest information at their disposal. They had to carry on reforms in all departments and they would have to raise a revenue of at least eight or ten crores.

Sir G. Curtis rose to a point of order and said the whole resolution was out of order, as there were two different issues concerned.

The President said the resolution was perfectly in order.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said a provision had already been made for the appointment of a committee—that was the Committee of Public Accounts—which would have an opportunity of going into the whole question and effecting retrenchment. The Committee now proposed was, therefore, superfluous.

WANTED A MORE SYMPATHETIC HEART.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said the question required a calmer atmosphere and a more sympathetic heart. He put it to Government whether the time had or had not come to appoint a committee to go into the whole machinery and affect retrenchment. Machinery had been duplicated to a very large extent and they should get the best service out of these highly paid officials. In every department the work of the officials had been lightened very considerably. In the judicial in the Police and in every department the number of officials had increased, emoluments had increased, but the work had decreased. The Local Government had the fullest power to say that they could go on with a fewer number of officers. They were only trying to throw dust into the eyes of the Council by saying that a Committee was going to be appointed.

The President said the expression was unparliamentary, and no member came to the Council to throw dust into the eyes of another member. He asked the member to consider and withdraw the expression.

Mr. Chitale without withdrawing the expression resumed his seat.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked for the cooperation of Government and placed all the information before the committee appointed. But unless Government gave that assurance the best thing to do was to support the resolution. If an assurance were given the present resolution would be withdrawn.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla heartily supported the proposition.

Sir G. S. Curtis, who was very inaudible, was understood to say that the committee of Public Accounts would be able to deal with the whole question.

DY. PRESIDENT—CAN HE PARTICIPATE IN DEBATE?

After Mr. Pahalajani had also spoken in support of the motion, Rao Saheb Harilal got up to speak.

Sir G. Curtis rose to a point of order and asked a ruling whether the Deputy President had a right to interfere in the debate as he had to preside over the meeting. According to the Parliamentary practice the Deputy Speaker had no right to interfere in the debate.

Rao Sahib Harilal said he had looked into the Parliamentary practice and in the Legislative Assembly the Deputy President did take part in the debate.

The President said as there was nothing in the standing orders on the point, he thought it was best to leave the house to determine upon the point. The Deputy President and the President must be above all suspicions of party.

Mr. Chitale here expressed his apology to the President for the expression he had used if he (the President) thought it was unparliamentary.

Mr. Chitale said the point should be well considered, as he did not think any member would think it worth his while to accept the position of Deputy if he were not allowed to take any part in the discussion.

Mr. Desai eventually agreed to act as the House wished.

The discussion was then proceeded with, and Mr. G. K. Sathe, and Mr. Desai, Mr. Kale and Sir G. Curtis took part. The resolution was carried as 39 voted for and 23 against.

The Council will meet to-day at 2 p.m.

LINCOLNSHIRE PROBABLES.

ALTERED LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 16.

The following are the alterations in the list of the Lincolnshire probables and jockeys:—

Queen's Guild	..... Blank
Mambrino	..... Brennan.
Gleneskaki	..... A. Smyth.

Add to the list of probables:—

Planet	..... Evans.
Southern	..... Blank.
Royal Bucks	..... Blank.
Linngis Boy	..... Blank.

Omit Furious.

BETTING.

Betting:—Eleven to 2 against Ugly Duckling; 15 to 2 Earna; 8 to 1 Cornsack; 100 to 8 Poltava; 13 to 1 Clarion; 15 to 1 Valentine Vox; 20 to 1 Senhora, Dynamo and Elfterion; 22 to 1 Arch Gift; 33 to 1 Ardfern and Soranus; 40 to 1 Control; 50 to 1 Win the War and Grand National; 15 to 2 Eamonbeag; 15 to 1 Day Dawn and Ballyboggan; 18 to 1 Shaunspadah and 20 to 1 The Bore.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

ENGLISH TEAM'S BIG VICTORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ADELAIDE, March 15.

The four day match between England and the South Australians ended to day in a victory for the former by an innings and 63 runs. The play was dull and unentertaining the Englishmen being obviously tired.

Bowling for the M. C. C Fender had five wickets for 109 and Woolley 2 for 40.

Scores:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Harris b Fender	84
Smith b Howell	8
Richardson st. Dolphin b Fender ...	19
Rundell lbw b Waddington	121
Jose lbw b Woolley	2
Murray b Fender	20
Power lbw b Woolley	44
Loveridge st Dolphin b Fender	38
Mooney c Dophin b Fender	9
Williams run out	1
Ambler not out	0
Extras	23
Total	369

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S DREAM.

THE SCHEME EXPLAINED.

On Wednesday night last, His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest of the President of the Corporation at dinner. The Governor, in his speech, after thanking the President for the very generous terms in which he (the President) proposed his (the Governor's) health, dealt at length with the scheme of Development of Bombay. He claimed that the dreams he had spoken of on two such previous occasions had not been entirely in vain and proceeded: "I adduce as evidence of that the fact that the Bill which has to bring into being the vastest schemes that have ever, I suppose, been introduced into any one part or any great city has been passed unanimously by the Legislative Council and was followed by the issue of the first Provincial loan in India which again showed a record in the support which it gained from the public. No less than nine crores and thirty-eight lakhs of rupees were subscribed by the public spirit of Bombay and almost entirely from Bombay,—a mark of confidence in our schemes and a testimony of the public spirit of the citizens of Bombay, for which I desire to express my warmest gratitude. We were then in a position to go ahead with our various schemes and in the main Reclamation Scheme of Back Bay, work is on the point of commencing with the building of the sea-wall as soon as the monsoon is over. The next most important scheme—the Worli Development scheme—which is to provide an area of 155.000 and more square yards for building-plots is progressing with rapidity, and although the land was only acquired less than a year ago, considerable areas which last year were water-logged or flooded have now become solid ground. 5,000 labourers are now employed on the scheme and 5,800 tons of earth are being moved every day. In addition to this, the two housing schemes—the Naigaum scheme and the De Lisle Road scheme—have been started which together provide 174,000 square yards on which will be built a proportion of the 50,000 one-room tenements which our development schemes will eventually provide. Then there are ten other schemes now in progress, or shortly to be commenced, in the Bombay suburban area, which will provide variously, as you know, for industrial housing, for residential areas, and for the accommodation outside Bombay of the Municipal slaughter houses, milch cattle stables, and the tanneries which now, I might almost say, infest the centre of the town. Then again in Salsette we have five town-planning schemes, complete or almost completed, four more in progress or nearing completion, and we have alslo several other schemes under preparation. I do not think that is a very poor record for one year. (Cheers.) A very expeienced man told me, who had come from England that he had been all round South America and North America and had seen no city in the whole world where building was progressing at so great a rate as in Bombay. And please remember that the whole of the great machine of Indian industrial movement had been brought to almost complete standstill at the end of the war, and had to be reconstituted, and in problems of this magnitude once the impetus is lost it takes a world of effort to get it going again.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

"Before I pass on to other matters, I should like just to refer to a quest on which concerns very nearly the future development of your city—the question of cooperative housing. For a very long time, as you know, great hopes were entertained by those who were trying to solve the housing problem here that private enterprise of one kind or another would render very material assistance, and in particular the cooperative housing societies were expected to solve a number of difficulties. But, from the information which has been put before me, it appears that these societies are meeting with considerable difficulties, of which the main ones are the supply of land, the supply of building materials and the problem of securing really businesslike management. Against the first difficulty, we have been able to give them material assistance by enabling them to apply for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act. But of course the possession of land is of little use if the lay-out has not been decided upon or if building material is not available. And as a result of this I am afraid that a large number of these societies have not made much headway. Take Salsette, for instance, where as yet only one society, the Catholic Housing Society at Willingdon, has any results to show. Take even Bombay, where out of nineteen societies registered (there should be many more) only two have so far managed to achieve any actual building. This is not a satisfactory result. I intend to do all I can to go into the question and see what further assistance we can give these cooperative societies. but I would urge upon all those interested in this movement—and I think the movement is vital to our scheme or very important to it—if they want to make progress they must see that the societies are managed by qualified businessmen who can gain confidence and get the movement on the basis necessary to achievement.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Referring to the transfer of the City Improvement Trust, the Governor said, "I the transfer, for when I first arrived I was not prepared to come to a decision on so important a matter until I had had time to look round and decide whether it was in the interests of Bombay that it should be done. However, that matter is now settled and I am glad to say that the proposed terms of the transfer have now been determined and are before your Corporation for consideration, and I think we need anticipate no further delay. Meanwhile, as an earnest of the good faith and goodwill we have in the matter, we have asked you to nominate two more members to the Trust, I have complete confidence that you will continue to carry on with great ability the great work the Trust is doing today. I would only remind you that the responsibilities which this Corporation are taking over are very real and very vital, and I am sure you will give it your very best support in order that our schemes may proceed at their present rate."

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1) BEAT ORION (0).

The last match in the preliminary round and the first one in the Tournament proper of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament were played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground before a fairly large crowd of spectators. The two matches for the day were the Lusitanian B vs. G. I. P. Railway and Bombay Gymkhana vs. Orion, Bandra. The first was a re-play after the drawn game which ensued the first time the two teams met.

LUSITANIAN B (4) BEAT G. I. P. RAILWAY (0).

Play began punctually at 4-15 p.m. The match on the whole was not a very interesting one, as the pace set by both the teams was not a very fast one. At first the exchanges were even, neither side establishing a superiority and it was apprehended in the early stages of the game that a stalemate might result again. The initial advantages were all with the railway team and they twice grievously missed five chances to score. However the nimble Lusitanians were not to be caught napping and when an opening presented itself—Nicholas, their centre-forward, cleared in fine style and netted a goal after twenty-five minutes of play.

When ends were changed the G. I. P. team attacked resolutely—but to no purpose as the Lusitanian defence proved too good for them. Patchy bits of play followed, but fifteen minutes after the re-start Mendez scored again for the Lusitanians. The third goal which fall to the credit of Gomez was secured soon after. This was not to be the end of the scoring for at the very last minute Mendez again overcame the feeble defence and scored the fourth goal for his side.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS.

Goal—Muscarenhas; Full Backs—J. D. Souza, R. D'Souza; Half Backs—J. D Souza, Coutinho, Miranda; Forwards—M. Fernandez, Mendez, Nicholas, Gomez, Vitto.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Goal—Harper; Full Backs—James, Kirkum; Half Backs—Claudius, Murray, Baldray; Forwards—Horsley, Cox, Macadoo, Avren, D'Cruz.

UMPIRES.

Major Brough and Mr. Reporter.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (I) BEAT ORION.

The second match proved a very pretty match to witness. Play was fast and furious throughout and there was not a dull moment in the game. It is true that the Gymkhana team won, but it was by the narrowest of margins. Persistent ill-luck dogged the footsteps of the Orion, for time and again they assailed their opponents' goal and were within an ace of scoring—when by some fatality the ball was snatched away from them and the Gymkhana saved. The Gymkhana goaler Ireland did yeoman service and but for him his side would have suffered inevitable defeat. The Orion excelled in passing and their dribbling was superb—but as regards essential match winning qualities the ability to shoot straight and square within the circle they were woefully lacking. Anyway they treated the spectators to a dashing game and it was indeed very hard luck on them to be defeated by a solitary goal. The Gymkhana forwards played well, Bert, Whistle and Cox distinguishing themselves very much. Captain Matthews proved a veritable tower of strength in the defence line. The only goal of the match was scored by Bert Whistle for the Gymkhana.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal: Ireland; full-backs: Rev. Maconnel and Capt. Matthew; half-backs: King, Steadman and Aspinwall; forwards: Bert Whistle, Pender, Cox, Paton and Turton.

Orion: Goal: Anslem Rodrigues; full-backs: Gomez and Abhide; half-backs: Saldanha, J. Entiado and D'Mello; forwards: Gerald, Perreira, Caravalho A. Entiado and Fonseca.

Umpires:—Messrs. D. Kapadia and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAYS GAMES.

5-p0 p.m.—Igatpuri Railway Institute v. Islam Gymkhana.

A CHANGE IN PROGRAMME.

We are requested to state that owing to Monday the 21st instant being a Parsi holiday it has been necessary to make a slight alteration in the programme. The match between the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters team and the R. I. M. Dockyard will now take place on Monday next, the 21st instant, and Parsi Pioneers will play the Elphinstone Club on the following day.

TREASURY BILLS.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency states that with effect from Thursday the 17th March 1921 rates for Treasury Bills will be as follows:—

For 6 months' Bills Rs. 97-5-0 p.c.
For 8 months' Bills Rs. 96-7-0 p.c.
For 12 months' Bills Rs. 94-14-0 p.c.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Central Bank of India, Ld., Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

TELLIS—CELINS—The youngest daughter of Alexander and Gertie Tellis. Funeral will leave the residence 18 Mottal Mansions, Belasis Road, Byculla at 8-30 a.m. for Sewree to-day.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a month's Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of Alban aged 12 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lopez and grandson of Mr. Crispin, on Friday 18th instant at 7-45 a.m. (S.T.) at St. Michael's Church Mahim.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

The Band of the G. I. P. Rly Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 12th March was 194 as compared with 181 of the corresponding day of last year and 165 in 1919. There were 5 attacks and 5 deaths from plague and 10 attacks and 7 deaths from small-pox.

LOCAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

B. M. V. C., Khilafat, I. V. C., Koja Volunteer, and the Hindu and National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Maidan, next to the Salvation Army Industrial Home, Ripon Road, Agripada to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. sharp.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the residents of Matunga, Vadala, Custom Circheri, Khada, and Bhandarwada will meet under the auspices of the District Congress Committee F. Ward at Matunga near G. I. P. Ry. Station in the compound of Messrs. Jivraj Nensey to-day at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. M. G. Sabuwala to explain the aims of and to register member for the Congress.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. N. Mysori, D. D. Shethia, Velji Lakhamsey, Jivraj Nensey, Coletkar and B. B. Joshi will be among the speakers.

A STREET BARBER'S SAD END.

KILLED WHILE SHAVING BY "ACTING CHAUFFEUR.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Nama Ganoo, a barber. The deceased was on Friday last, shaving a man on the Colaba Market Road and behind him there was a motor car, No. 4498. The car suddenly moved backward and went over Nama and the other man injuring both of them. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Nama died yesterday.

Evidence showed that the car was left by the driver, Dadu Tukaram, in charge of the cleaner, Mullo Ramji who opened the switch and turned the starting handle not knowing what they were meant for, when the car started backward. Mullo was serving as a cleaner only for a month.

The jury recorded that the death was due to injuries sustained by the deceased's having been run over by a motor car which was started by the cleaner Mullo who did so, apparently in ignorance.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE VAUDEVILLE.

The Vaudeville, which the Excelsior Theatre now gives to the Bombay public, is distinctly interesting, and so it is surprising that the houses are not crowded as they should be. The Cinema films like the "Emotional Mrs. Vaughan" and the Raustabout in which Charlie Chaplin figures are fine ones. They provide plenty of fun. The thing worth going to see, above all, is the dancing of Madame Dorros, the Roumanian *danseuse*. Of course one does not know why the management of the Excelsior Theatre chooses to style her dances "classical." In what sense is an Egyptan dance classical,—and is the Cossack Dance "classical" in the same sense?

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ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is directed to announce for information of those concerned that the Session of the Conference which was to be held at the end of this month has to be postponed owing to the unhealthy condition of the City and other unavoidable circumstances. Individual letters are accordingly being addressed to those invited for the Conference but in order to make it widely known this announcement is published in the leading papers.

It is intended to hold the Conference some time in October next announcement about which will be published in due course.

H. A. TALCHERKAR,
Secretary, Reception Committee.
Indore,
Dated, March 12th 1921.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 17, 1921.

THE GREEKS IN SMYRNA,

We reprint elsewhere the full text of the report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry concerning the Greek occupation of Smyrna and adjacent territories, which investigated the whole question on the spot in 1919. Now that the Allies have again proposed that a Commission of Inquiry as to the rights and wrongs of the Greek claims shall be appointed to proceed to Smyrna, it seems well to call the attention of the Indian public to the findings of the former Commission of which the impartiality was never questioned, and which pursued its investigations when the horrible events consequent upon the landing of Greek troops at Smyrna were still fresh in the memories of the inhabitants, before the population could be "re-arranged" or the traces of atrocious massacre obliterated by the Greek invaders. The following points should be remembered in connection with the present negotiations regarding Smyrna.

The inquiry proved that the allegation on the strength of which Venizelos got permission from the Supreme Council of the Allies to occupy the Sanjak of Smyrna, was false. It pronounced that "since the Armistice the general situation of the Christians in the vilayet of Aidin (which includes Smyrna) has been satisfactory. Their safety has not been menaced." The responsibility for the atrocities committed in the city and its neighbourhood lies with the Greek Military High Command; and for the atrocities afterwards in the interior with the Hellenic Government. The advance of Greek troops beyond the zone assigned to them for occupation was made in disobedience to the Supreme Council, and without consulting their representatives. The Greek authorities employed armed (Greek) civilians. The butchery in the Meander Valley was "without justification". "The Greeks alone are responsible for the massacre of Menemen." The vilayet of Aidin was peaceful and prosperous until the Greek occupation plunged it into a state of war.

In particular we call the attention of our readers to the final recommendations of the Commission. If they had been adopted when they were first made in the Autumn of 1919, the whole subsequent trouble in Asia Minor would have been avoided. The Greek occupation has been based upon a lie, enlarged by disobedience and enforced by crime. The least that the Allies can do, by way of reparation, is to end it summarily; the most, to make the Hellenic Government pay an indemnity to the populations who have suffered by their misbehaviour. The dead cannot be raised to life nor can the mutilated be made whole again; but England can at least express abhorrence of atrocities which, being perpetrated in the name of peace and not of war, have thus the added horror of a treacherous hypocrisy.

MILITARY NECESSITIES

The Indian bureaucracy, like the French Bourbons, will learn nothing and forget nothing. Listening to the speech of the Finance Member, the unsophisticated members of the Legislative Assembly would probably have felt that, despite all the vehemence of the non-co-operators, India was entering upon a new age, in which the Government would take no action except with the consent and support of the councillors. But the explanations about the increases in the military burdens that the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Secretary have chosen to place before the Council are an insult to the commonsense of the councillors and a proof of this fact is afforded by the praise which they have evoked from the "Daily Telegraph". The reasons by which the Government of India seek to justify their military finance are as old as the bureaucracy itself. Not even in the manner of presenting them, not even in the tone, is there any change. The advocates of Indian democracy have, therefore, no alternative but to reiterate their protest against military expenditure *et hoc genus omne;* nor have they any reason to feel that their protest will meet with any other fate than that which has befallen similar protests in the past sixty years. We would note, however, for the benefit of our "representatives" the ridiculous effrontery of some of the reasons, adduced by Lord Rawlinson as well as by Sir Godfrey Fell. They make much of the dangers of a discontented, inefficient army. But what is discontent? What is inefficiency? Do the Government of India really fear a repetition of the history of the Pretorian Bands or of the Janissaries? The world knows nothing of the internal causes of discontent, if there are any. Has the Indian army begun to feel the call of nationalism? Are the authorities alarmed at the growth of national sentiment in all classes, not excepting their hired soldiers? If so, the Indian councillors or the Indian critics of the Government will find no reason for a special grievance. The only way to remove such discontent—and it is much to be desired that the army should feel the call of patriotism just as keenly as all the other sections of the nation are feeling it—is to accede to the full demands of Indian nationalism. Increases in pay or equipment will not blind the Indian soldiers to their true duty and money spent in such matters will, from the point of view of the Indian Government of to-day, be little better than thrown away.

And what is efficiency? Do they want it to reach that degree which characterised the Prussian model in 1914, and which was beaten by the French model of 1918? There was a war with Afghanistan in 1919, as there was in 1879, and in 1839; but the results in every case had a strong family likeness. Has the Indian army made no progress in efficiency since 1839? Or, have all the crores and crores of money spent in the interval upon the army under the pretext of increased efficiency been wasted? We have had in the interval Commanders-in-Chief of the type of Roberts and of Kitchener? Are we to conclude that they left our army in such a state of inefficiency as to make the present demand for increased expenditure a veiled condemnation of these military geniuses of the past? The Indian army has fought in China and in the Soudan; in France and in the Transvaal; in Egypt and in Mesopotamia as well as on the frontiers of India itself. Was it an inefficient army which won encomiums from good judges of military efficiency in these different theatres of war? Was it a disaffected army which conquered Burma, coerced the Boers and massacred Indians in the Jallianwalla Bagh? The truth is, efficiency is a relative term,—relative not merely with reference to our knowledge of military requirements and of military equipment at the date in question, but relative also with reference to the political environment of the country concerned, and of the ability of its population to bear the burden. In spite of the statements of Sir Godfrey to the contrary, we see no immediate danger on our North-Western frontier unless it be manufactured by the alarmists of Simla. We have heard this danger paraded equally when Russia was our likely enemy (in 1886) as well as when a treaty of alliance had made her our friend (in 1910). We have been impressed with it while a war was threatened with the Afghans as well as while the Afghans were among our staunchest friends. The Indian army is, we are solemnly assured, for India only; yet there were more than 100,000 Indian troops outside the frontiers of India last month, and more than 50,000 will still remain outside India on the last day of this month. But, apart from this, we wish some census-compiling genius would tell us the exact fighting strength of the tribesmen on our N.-W. frontier. The Government of India maintain more than 3,00,000 fully equipped troops, with machine guns and Martinis, aeroplanes and armoured cars, long-range guns and poison gas to fight or frighten—how many tribesmen? If India requires 3,00,000 troops fully-equipped to keep in check 250,000 tribesmen, how many men will the Allies need to overawe the German people numbering 45 million souls, or 4,000,000 fighting men? M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George will do well to take a lesson in arithmetic from Sir G. Fell if they will not run the risk of inefficiency or inadequacy in the army of occupation.

But there is no room for chaff or banter in the grim suggestion about the army being needed to quell domestic riots. Would Sir Godfrey tell us how many riots he fears every year, and what sort of fighting he expects this huge machine of terrorism to meet? Do the Government of India still think the people of India will support them in the use of the armoured car and the machine gun against an unarmed, unruly, undisciplined crowd? Or is this a deliberate affront to those who, still believing in official sanity and solemn pledges, have set their face against non-cooperation? Nothing drives home the plea for non-cooperation quite so effectively as the insane actions of our indefensible, incorrigible, impossible Government. They talk of religious riots at a time when the world, fed on the writings of Interested Anglo-Indians, wonders at the newly-cemented Hindu-Muslim unity. But even admitting the possibility of riots, it is only an official admission of our police inefficiency, not a plea for addition to military strength. Given the temper of our unrepentant bureaucracy, given the constitution of the Indian Government, given the wire-pullings of the War Office, we must not expect any reforms in the right directions which would reduce the military incubus without undermining, even in the eye of the most zealous militarist, the efficiency of the army. We drew attention, on a former occasion, to the rotten state of the Supply and Transport Department, and the immense waste of public resources involved in the corruption rampant throughout the military organisation. The Government, when challenged, refuse to take up the gauntlet. We have referred to the absurdity of the War Office charges against which even the Government of India have protested in the past. Sir Godfrey will have none of this. We have instanced the undue costliness of the European section of the Indian army; the Government will not trust the Indian people enough to have an entirely Indian army. We have objected to the wasteful system of a huge active fighting strength, without any reserve to speak of. The Indian Government dare not introduce conscription to create a territorial army, with an adequate reserve, and with relatively much lower cost per unit maintained, and yet with a much greater insurance against aggression. We will not condescend to reply to the pitiful juggling in figures and percentages, as it will not blind even the most incompetent councillor. There is no remedy but the immediate attainment of Swaraj.

STRONG-HOLD OF OBSCURANTISM.

How unrepresentative of the citizens and unworthy of their confidence the present Bombay Municipal Corporation is, was well illustrated by its betrayal of the former in the matter of franchise on Monday last. This body, which is dominated at present by a clique of capitalists and political reactionaries of the most "brazen" type, has proceeded deliberately to withhold from the citizen a right which even the local bureaucracy deemed it necessary to concede in the interests of progress. Our "democratic" City Fathers have chosen to fix the municipal franchise at a monthly rental of Rs. 20, whereas a rental of Rs. 10 only had been considered sufficient for the exercise of the franchise in respect of the local Legislative Council. One of the *soi disant* "democrats" in the Corporation had the hardihood to tell his colleagues that the lowering of the franchise would cause Bolshevism to appear in our midst, but these self-constituted pillars of society do not seem to be aware that the advent of Bolshevism would be materially hastened, rather than delayed, by their own foolish actions, such as that which the Corporation was guilty of on Monday. Another 'democratic" corporator does not believe that any large section of the public resents the raising of the franchise. To him public demonstrations like those witnessed at Jitekar's wadi or Marwadi Vidyalaya are gatherings of "half a dozen persons" at "one corner of the city." Mr. Mody, of course, has neither witnessed these demonstrations nor dared to convince any public gathering of his co-citizens that the higher franchise would be more to their benefit than the lower one. But it is sufficient in the eyes of these "guardians of public welfare" that they themselves are convinced of what is good for their wards. It is time the citizens of Bombay gave these pseudo-representatives of theirs to understand that they have wholly forfeited the confidence reposed in them and that they are no more their representatives than were the "biryaniwalas" who came to demonstrate in favour of voting a public address to Lord Willingdon. The Corporation, as we have stated, has become the stronghold of reactionary capitalism and landlordism at present and it is resisting by every means, fair or foul, within its power, the advance of democracy in our midst. It knows that its long-enjoyed privileges are about to slip away owing to the broadening of the municipal constitution and it is striving with might and main to ward off the inevitable. But the nemesis of such abuse of power cannot be very far off. We cannot recall any period in the past career of our Corporation when it could have fallen so low as it has at present. For this misfortune the citizens of Bombay are themselves more to blame, for not exercising their discretion properly, than those who are masquerading as their representatives today. We hope, however, the incongruity of Bombay's citizens enjoying a lower franchise for Council elections while a higher one is proposed for the Corporation, will be at once apparent to the legislators and that these latter will put an end to it by refusing to accept the unworthy recommendation of the Corporation, when the Bill for amendment of the Municipal Act comes before them for consideration.

Notes of the Day.

The Mulshi Project.

As might have been seen from the Associated Press report which appeared in this journal on Tuesday, the feeling among the villagers of Mulshi Petha against the land acquisition proceedings in connection with the Tata project threatens to take a serious turn. The ryots who are about to be evicted threaten resort to passive resistance, as their grievances are unheeded. The Mulshi project will shortly come up for discussion before the local Legislative Council and Government will have an opportunity of justifying their policy in regard to it. It is to be regretted that instead of discussing the scheme in all its details with the representatives of the public, and in particular with the representatives of the villagers who are likely to be affected by the scheme, Government should have hastened with their acquisition proceedings. The villagers are entitled to know the nature and extent of the compensation they are to get for being evicted in so wholesale a manner from their ancestral homesteads. Government have not yet placed before the general public the terms of the agreement with the Tatas. Until these terms as well as the principle underlying the compensation are fully known, it will be impossible for the public to approve of the scheme and the proposal to evict thousands of poor villagers from their homes. The project is doubtless of national importance, but there is no reason why the process of acquisition of the villages should not be subjected to full public scrutiny, since the weal and woe of thousands of illiterate and helpless villagers are involved. The representations of the villagers ought to receive the first consideration and no action should be taken without meeting their legitimate demands. A speedy settlement of the compensation to be given to the villagers is of vital importance, next to the adequacy thereof. So far no steps have been taken to effect this. Is it any wonder that the villagers refuse to put faith in the bona fides of the offers of the Government under the Land Acquisition Act? These offers may be generous, but let them be first indicated in unequivocal terms, so that the villagers may be in a position to judge of their adequacy.

What Should Be Done.

The present topsy-turvy proceedings under which the ryots are evicted first and compensation is declared afterwards is calculated to rouse suspicion and resentment among the people. If the Company and the Government had laid their cards on the table at the very outset, there would have been no occasion for distrust. It would be no exaggeration to say that by their bungling and secret diplomacy the Company and the Government have invited such a movement among the villagers as is now threatened. It is, however, not too late yet to stop all eviction proceedings at once and to satisfy the reasonable claims of the villagers before they are sent adrift. And the demands of the ryots, as formulated through their accredited representatives, are both reasonable and fair. They claim and are fully entitled to claim that having regard to the magnitude of the project and the number of agriculturists to be evicted, the ordinary dilatory and most unsatisfactory procedure of acquisition and compensation should be substituted by one in which the representatives of the ryots have an effective voice in determining the mode, time and extent of the compensation. They have been told by Government officers that the Act will be interpreted in the most liberal manner. These vague bureaucratic formulas mean nothing. What is wanted is a definite assurance and a clear well-defined procedure which includes an effective representation of the ryots. And, above all, an undertaking that the terms of the Agreement between the Secretary of State and the Company would be subject to close scrutiny by the public and the Legislative Council.

Temperance Reform.

Our local morning contemporary, true to its profession, echoes the highly sensible (?) observation of a U. I. official that human vices cannot be eradicated by legislation, the reference being to the drink evil. To demonstrate the futility of legislative attempts to check the evil, our contemporary points to the experience of countries like Russia and the United States. Leaving Russia apart, where the facts are difficult of investigation, it will, no doubt, be news to the readers of our contemporary to be told that no success has crowned the efforts of the prohibitionists. The latter did not certainly expect that their country would go "dry" in a day or even in a year, but to say that no substantial progress towards the goal has been made is to go against facts. Here is an officially admitted fact which we present to our contemporary:—

On December 22nd, Mr. Macquisten asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would give a return of quantities of whisky, in casks or otherwise, exported from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States within the last twelve months, as compared with the twelve months ending 1913?

Sir P. Lloyd-Greame: The Records of the Board of Customs and Excise do not distinguish whisky from other forms of British plain spirits, and I therefore regret that I am unable to furnish the desired information. The quantities of spirits, British and Irish, exported from the United Kingdom to the United States, registered during the periods specified, were as follows:—

December 1st, 1912, to November 30th, 1913—1,235,586 proofs gallons.
December 1st, 1919, to November 30th, 1920—60,710 proofs gallons.

Our contemporary might contend that the diminution of imports from the United Kingdom need not necessarily mean a curtailment of imports of spirits as a whole and that other countries might be supplying the demand from U. S. But such a contention cannot hold water for a moment. We certainly agree that methods of violence will not promote the cause of temperance, but what, may we ask, leads some people to resort to such methods? Is it not their despair at seeing all efforts of temperance reformers systematically baulked by the pernicious policy of the Excise Department? Shops are set up, under the auspices of this Department, in localities where they are not wanted by the residents. Any visit to the mill areas in this city will amply convince the impartial investigator of the temptations which are recklessly thrown in the way of these poor and illiterate people. Can any temperance propaganda outside the Council halls effect any genuine reform? If, as our contemporary and the officialdom whom it echoes maintain that human vices cannot be eradicated by legislation, why is it that legislation is resorted to put down gambling, theft, and other human vices and evils. Nay, why does the State legislate against drunkenness itself?

B. G. HORNIMAN.

A TRIBUTE.

Man of the West, when India's history's writ
In years to come you will be found in it;
For your all-seeing brain, all-feeling heart
Bids you from Anglo-Indians stand apart;
No barriers of colour, class or creed
Can blind you to the sight of India's need;
India for Indians, Indians for the World
This is the motto on your flag unfurled.

(Rev.) S. CLAUDE TICKELL.

SWARAJ IN SEVEN MONTHS.

"BE WELL ORGANISED AND PEACEFUL."

"TOLERATE ALL: HATE NONE."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi yesterday morning addressed a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay at Jitekar's Wadi, on the "Present Situation." A very large audience of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis was present, but Mr. Gandhi could speak only for a few minutes. The people filled up the Wadi long before the appointed hour for the meeting and Mr. Gandhi's arrival was announced by vociferous shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki-jai." Mr. Gandhi took his seat amidst showers of flowers.

MR. GANDHI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gandhi spoke in Gujerati. He said he wanted to tell them a few words about the present situation in the country. He had toured all over the country and had earned a good deal of experience during the tour, but he had no time to tell them at length all that he had known and seen in different parts of the country. He could only tell them that if they went on with their Non-Cooperation propaganda work, as peacefully as they, in all parts of the country, had done during the last five months they were sure to get Swaraj in a year and so also the revision of the unjust Turkish Treaty and justice for the Punjab wrongs.

The great achievement that they had made during the last five months was that the ryot has realised that Government given titles have no worth; that the education imparted by the bureaucracy, was no education and that foreign goods have no value. The ryots have also realised that bureaucratic law-courts were of no practical use to them.

DUTIES OF LAWYERS AND STUDENTS.

Continuing he said it was not only the ryots that realised this truth, the classes also have felt it. Those students present there, could not honestly say that they felt it honourable to remain in the Government schools and such was the case with the lawyers practising in bureaucratic courts. During his tours in Bengal, the Punjab and the United Provinces, he met hundreds of lawyers and students who seemed to feel ashamed—of course, not ashamed of him—but of themselves because they could not shake off their bondage to those institutions which they knew to be mere shams. He also noticed that by and by they (lawyers and students) also were getting indifferent towards the present system of education and the British law courts. There were hopeful signs that full *Vairagya* will come over the classes, within the next seven months. It has been an admitted fact that India could not expect greater services from any class of peoples than the lawyers. As for the students they had tender hearts and undeveloped minds and that was why they were hesitating to come out of their schools and colleges which they did dislike in their heart of hearts. But he could tell them that it would impede the attainment of Swaraj if they did not discard a thing which they knew to be bad.

BOGEY OF "ANARCHISM."

The people—the ryots and the classes have now understood that Non-Cooperation was also an instrument for the purification of the soul. He was greatly pleased with what he had seen in the northern parts of the country. He saw that the majority of the people there had not had a single piece of foreign cloth on their persons. The students who came out of the schools and colleges were doing national work in numerous ways and he could not understand how non-cooperating students could become "anarchists" as was said in some quarters. He was convinced that those who had the cowardly minds of the anarchists, could never so courageously non-cooperate with their schools and colleges at the call of the nation.

TOLERATION FOR ALL.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said he was sorry to hear that Mr. Shastri and Mr. Paranjpye were insulted at public meetings. He failed to understand what would they gain by insulting those of their countrymen whose views did not agree with theirs. He was greatly mortified when he heard that at Benares, that *Sanyasi*, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya also did not receive that treatment from his countrymen as his services to the country deserved. They must bear in mind that they will have to tolerate all and that they had no right to hate any body. As one had to tolerate the presence of a wife, son or a sister even though, the wife, son or the sister might differ from one in view so they must tolerate all the views of their countrymen. They would never be able to convert anybody into Non-Cooperation by force if they could not do so by politely appealing to their reason. As long as they were unable to tolerate all opinions in the country so long they would remain unfit for any responsible task. Non-Cooperation was their *shastra* which taught to hate none. If he were asked he would have told anybody that he did not hate even Chelmsford, Dyer or O'Dwyer. What he was doing was simply to point out their blunders.

CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

In all parts of the country the Government has made their grip tighter and stricter. At the beginning the Government were indifferent to them, then they began to ridicule and then to abuse them and now they have resorted to repression. He could only say that it was all for the best and that if they (non-cooperators) proceeded in as peaceful a manner as during the last five months, Swaraj would be theirs during the next seven months. The only thing required of them was to go on in a well organised and peaceful manner. They must not go to the doors of schools and colleges and then call out students, but they must convince all about the truth of Non-Cooperation.

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT.

Regarding Swadeshi and boycott he wanted to tell them that it was impossible for them now to drive away all foreign goods from the country. They were to boycott only those goods which they could produce in the country. Cloth was chief among those goods. When they could weave clothes they could easily boycott foreign goods. In this connection he must tell them that he did not ask them to boycott Indian mills too just at present. Because if they did so it will make the country poorer still. But they must see that the mills did their duty properly. Mills must not work for "Capital" alone, they must work for the people too. They should now try to raise the price of their *Khadi*. They would get Swaraj on that day on which they saw all the people around them in *Khadi*. They should impress upon Lancashire that they could do without her, but he did not mean to say that they should boycott Lancashire all at once because he knew that would only make room for Japan.

A CRORE OF RUPEES WANTED.

Concluding, Mr. Gandhi said the 6th April would be a day of searching test for them. On that day they would be tried whether they were earnest about Swaraj. He wanted a crore of rupees on that day in memory of the great Mahatma Tilak. Of course, he did not want that amount for his children or Lokamanya Tilak's children, but he wanted that for them and their own children. He knew that many among them would say that the money market was tight and that their trade was suffering from depression. He knew others would say that they were hard up because they would have to give their daughters in marriage. But, he said, they could easily sacrifice the money they spend for their smokes and they could easily perform the marriage ceremony of their daughters in *Khadi* without a heap of jewels. Men and women of India must undergo some penetence for their sins.

NATIONAL COLLEGE INSPECTED.

Mr. Gandhi left the meeting amid cheers and cries of "jai", "jai", and proceeded to visit the National College, at Sandhurst Road. On arrival there, he was received and garlanded by Principal Puntambekar and his staff. Mr. Puntambekar and Prof. Majumdar then conducted him to the open place behind the College premises where the students and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were waiting for a *darshan*.

On Mr. Gandhi's arriving at the meeting place, a batch of students sang the "Bande Mataram" in chorus after which he addressed the students for a short time. He said the essence of all education was kindness—kindness to all friends, foes, men and beasts. The chief object of education was the building of character which could be done by strict observance of *Brahmachary*. Mr. Gandhi then explained to the students the necessity of learning Hindi and spinning and said that if the whole younger generation was educated in the manner in which they were trained in national schools, then there would not have been any difficulty in getting Swaraj.

HOW TO CAMBAT NON-COOPERATION?

A MADRAS MINISTER'S PRESCRIPTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

A press representative interviewed the Hon. Ramarayaningar, Minister for local self-Government, on the question of starting a counter propaganda to check Non-Cooperation. The Hon. Member thought the secret hold of Non-Cooperators on the general public was the ignorance of the latter on vital facts and he wanted to make the general public realise that under the new order of things valuable rights had been given to them and as electors they were an essential part of responsible Government and could exercise all their rights for the general social welfare of the community.

CITY'S RISING MORTALITY

ENQUIRY INTO CAUSES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday—Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan presiding.

The Committee considered a proposition moved by Dr. D. A. D'Monte requesting the Municipal Commissioner to report to the Standing Committee at an early date, the cause or causes of the present rising mortality in the city and the measures taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation.

After Dr. R. T. Nariman had seconded it, the resolution was agreed to by the Committee.

SWARAJYA IN SIGHT.

ANSWER REPRESSION BY RENUNCIATION.

GOVERNMENT CHECKMATED BY NON-VIOLENCE.

MAHATMA GANDHI INTERVIEWED.

Mahatma Gandhi granted an interview to the Bombay correspondent of "The Daily Herald", yesterday. The correspondent has wired the following account to his paper:—

I asked Mahatma Gandhi five questions of which the first was "Why are you against foreign propagandas?"

His reply was "Our movement mainly depends for its success not upon propaganda, but upon internal reform and internal strength. Firstly, if not a soul outside India knew what we are doing, but, if we actually evolved strength, this Government must of necessity fall to pieces. Secondly, this Government has so well organised itself that it does not allow any propaganda hostile to itself to be continued when that hostility becomes effective. Thirdly, any propaganda that we can carry on must be based upon limited resources, whereas Government's counter-propaganda commands not only unlimited resources, but is so unscrupulous that it is impossible to overtake it in time. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that we must rely upon the truth of our movement to propagate itself."

GOVERNMENT'S REPRESSIVE METHODS.

Q.—"What do you think of the repression that is going on at the present moment in India?"

A.—I welcome it as a token of the pressure of the movement that is now being felt. We in Bombay are more fortunately situated because repression in our Presidency is not so rampant as in other parts. If people will remain calm and unperturbed and respond not by agitation against repression, but by greater renunciation on their part repression will kill itself. If restrictions placed upon the liberty of men of the unquestioned integrity, character and influence fails to cow down the people, I can hardly imagine that any Government will be so foolish as to try still greater in order to kill a movement, inoffensive alike in conception and execution, for the non-violent character of the movement has checkmated this very irresponsible Government, and has resulted in a shameless attempt to crush not violence, but opinion and character. I am hoping, therefore, that workers throughout India, conscious of the daily growing national strength, will remain perfectly indifferent and continue the work of consolidating and organising national strength along the lines laid down by the Congress.

NEW LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Q.—"Are you able to give any formed opinion about the working of the new legislative bodies?"

A.—So far as I have been able to follow the working of these Councils the forebodings of pessimists are coming true. The bureaucracy has lost nothing of its real power for mischief. It is making most effective use of its diplomatic skill in order to hoodwink honest people, and of its unscrupulousness in order to meet all the other forces. The result is that we have more expensive toy than we had before in order to keep us from crying, and in no province has this come more true, I am sorry to say, than in Lord Sinha's. Behar is a province, where there is the least danger of violence, where leaders have assimilated the full spirit of the movement, where the whole energy of leaders is concentrated on temperance, education and industry. If Government were simply to remain indifferent the Beharees will become teetotallers and set an example to the whole world of temperance reform without legislation, and they would revolutionise education movement and bring it within the reach of the poorest without burdening the tax-payer and by reintroducing the spinning wheel, they would make of Behar a land flowing with milk and honey that I verily believe it was once. Let the world, therefore, know that repression in Behar, as for that matter throughout India, means repression of these three important puritanic movements. Judged by this test, the new legislative bodies must be pronounced failures at least up to the present.

THE FUTURE.

Q.—"What of the future?"

A.—So far as I judge the movement will continue its present course. We are daily increasing our concentration upon handspinning and hand-weaving, thus making India economically self-contained, and upon inward purification by driving out the drink habit. Notwithstanding what critics may say the boycott of law courts and educational institutions, run by Government is making steady, though slow progress. Hindu-Muslim unity is becoming more and more a permanent part of national life and nonviolence has gone beyond the stage of experiment or expedience, and is fast becoming a creed, so far as attainment of Swarajya is concerned. I am a born optimist and I believe, if we continue at the rate we are going, before October is upon us, Government will find it impossible to ignore the strength of unanimous public opinion and we shall find Swarajya established in Ind a.

PROPOSED REVISED TREATY.

Q.—"What do you think of the proposed revision of the Treaty of Sevres?"

A.—I have only hurriedly glanced through the new terms. So far as I can judge, they aim at pacifying Turks and not Indian Mussalmans. The two things have to be recognised as distinct. Khilafat is essentially a religious movement, being idealistic and unconnected with Turkish pacification. It derives its sanction directly from the injunction of the Prophet. Until, therefore, Indian Mussalmans are placated, there can be no peace, and the *sine qua non* of Mussalman conciliation is that what is termed the Island of Arabia must remain under the exclusive Mussalman control and under the Spiritual Sovereignty of the Khalifa, whoever he may be for the time being. The prestige of Islam demands rendition of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey and evacuation by the Allied Powers of Constantinople, but the existence of Islam demands the total abrogation of mandates taken by Britain and France. No influence, direct or indirect, over the Holy Places of Islam will ever be tolerated by Indian Mussalmans. It follows, therefore, that even Palestine must be under Mussalman control. So far as I am aware, there never has been any difficulty put in the way of Jews and Christians visiting Palestine and performing all their religious rites. No canon, however, of ethics or war can possibly justify the gift by the Allies of Palestine to Jews. It would be a breach of implied faith with Indian Mussalmans in particular and the whole of India in general. Not an Indian soldier would have gone, if Britain on the eve of war had declared even the possibility of any such usurpation, and it is becoming clearer every day that if India is to remain a free partner in a future British Commonwealth, as distinguished from the Empire, the terms of the Khilafat have to be settled more in consultation with the spiritual leaders of Mussalmans than with the political leaders of Turkey.

BOMBAY'S DACOITS.

SMART ARREST OF GANG OF 36.

RAID ON MAKRANI PATHANS' DEN.

Thanks to the Bombay C. I. D. after a series of dacoities in the suburbs of Bombay they have now been able to capture a very big gang of free-booters. These men who have now been brought to book after a considerable display of tact and no doubt a good deal of trouble on the part of the police, are Makrani Pathans.

It might be remembered that when the first dacoity was committed at the Parel villages some of those who were present to offer resistance to the looters stated that the dacoits looked like Kakedies and such was the report about the perpetrators of the Mahim and Wadala dacoities. Thereafter, a small gang of Kakedies was arrested at Worli when the peace-loving population of the city breathed a sigh of relief. But after that, were recorded the two horrifying and daring raids at Reay Road and at Matunga. This gave reason to the police as well as to the public to suspect that besides the Kakedies there were other gang or gangs in the suburbs who were responsible for the latter dacoities.

A Clue.

However, a few weeks ago a slight incident happened which went to show that the perpetrators of the recent dacoities were not away from Bombay but within the city itself. Then an officer of the district C. I. D. was in search of a man who was concerned with the Parel dacoity and who was traced and arrested at a chawl. He confessed that the gang responsible for the recent dacoities were now in Bombay and that they came down from Baroda. After this the C. I. D. here, made continued efforts to get a clue as to the whereabouts of this band but all their efforts were in vain. Subsequently two men—one belonging to the Bombay C. I. D. and the other from the Poona C. I. D., were sent to Baroda who reported that there was a gang of Makrani Pathans at Baroda but there was no trace as to where they were now. This report, therefore, confirmed the former information that the gang was in Bombay and gave an idea to the police as to the tribe these free-booters belonged to.

Those two men who had been to Baroda returned to Bombay a few days ago. They brought with them a man who identified several Makrani Pathans loafing about the Corner of Grant Road. His information and identification proved to be of great help to the Police who were now more than convinced that the dacoits were in Bombay and that they were Makrani Pathans. A strict surveillance was therefore kept on the movements of the identified persons, who were found to meet several others at night.

The Round-up.

On Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, one of these men was found engaging a victoria near Suklaji Street, and then driving towards the Corner of Grant Road where he went into a stable known as Balaram's Stable, brought out his bedding and put it into the victoria. While he was about to drive away Sub-Inspector Gole, jumped in the victoria and caught hold of the man by his wrists. A struggle followed when a few more Police officers and constables came forward and arrested the man. The Police officers who according to their pre-arranged plan, were scattered about the Corner of Grant Road then made a rush into the stable where thirty-five more men were arrested.

Arrested with Rifle and 67 rounds of Ammunition.

The man who was arrested in the hack victoria was carrying a double-barrelled breach-loading rifle and 67 rounds of amunition, all concealed in the bedding. The cartridges, captured with the man, looked similar to those used in the course of Parel, Reay Road and Matunga dacoities.

The success in capturing the gang was the result of a well-concerted attempt of Deputy Commissioner Cauty, Superintendent Pattigara, Inspectors O'Brien, Jefferies and Smith and Sub-Inspector Gole of the Bombay C. I. D. and Rao Saheb Medker and Mr. Kelker of the Poona C. I. D.

The fact that one of the men was arrested with his full paraphernalia, shows that the gang was shortly to be out in quest of new fields.

GREEK GUILT.

NO GROUND FOR OCCUPATION.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S REPORT ON SMYRNA.

The following is a copy of the report of Inter-Allied Committee of Inquiry Concerning the Greek Occupation of Smyrna and Adjacent Territories.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11, 1919.

Part I.—Establishment of Responsibility.

1. The inquiry has proved that since the Armistice the general situation of the Christians in the vilayet of Aidin has been satisfactory. Their safety has not been menaced.

If the order occupation of Smyrna was given by the Peace Conference in consequence of inexact information, the first responsibility of the events lies with the individuals or the Governments which established or transmitted, without verifying it, information of this kind; such as that which is mentioned in No. 1 of the points established. (The General representing Italy reiterates with regard to this matter the reservations inserted in the Report of the thirty-seventh meeting.)

2. The initial cause of the events must be sought for in religious hatred. The Greeks have done nothing to prevent manifestations of it. Their occupation, far from appearing like the execution of a civilising mission, immediately assumed the aspect of a conquest and a crusade.

3. The responsibility for the doings which took place at Smyrna on May 15 and 16, as well as in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, in the course of the first days which followed this landing, lies with the Greek Military High Command, as well as with certain officers who failed in their duty.

The Greek Government has recognised this responsibility by the decisions it has taken.

Part of the responsibility, however, rests with the Turkish authorities of Smyrna, who took no measures to prevent the escape and arming of the prisoners of the common law before the arrival of the Greeks.

4. In the person of the civil High Authority which represents it at Smyrna, the Hellenic Government is responsible for the grave troubles which stained with blood the interior zone of the country during the advance of the Greek troops, because.

(a) The above-mentioned authority did not conform to the instructions of the Supreme Council given by telegram on May 7/20 from M. Venizelos. Without having asked the Representatives of the Entente for any authorisation it allowed the Military Commander to give on May 10/23 the order to send troops to Aidin, Magnesia and Kassaba, beyond the boundaries of the Sandjak of Smyrna.

(b) The same authority voluntarily left the population in ignorance of the extent of the occupation. It thus contributed to increase the over-excitement of the Mussulman inhabitants and, in consequence, the disorders.

5. The responsibility of the High Greek Authorities is involved by the fact that they allowed the circulation of armed civilians in the country. For some of their military or police operations, they even tolerated the use of these armed civilians at the same time as that of regular troops.

UNJUSTIFIED OCCUPATION OF MEANDER VALLEY.

6. The precise cause of the troubles which took place in the Meander Valley was the occupation which was without justification.

The regrettable events which accompanied the march and the establishment of the Greeks troops are the consequence of the state of war in which he country has been since these troops advanced.

The hatred which has existed for centuries between Turks and Greeks has indisputably increased their frequency and savagery. In all justice, the Greeks alone cannot be made responsible for them. The same considerations apply to the events which took place in the regions of Pergama and the neighbourhood of Magnesia and Eudemiche.

7. On the contrary, the Greeks alone are responsible for the massacre of Menemen. This massacre was not prepared. But the Greek Command, knowing the over excited state of its troops in consequence of the affair of Pergama, ought to and could have taken measures to hold in hand the troops whom enervation, fatigue and fear caused to commit, without provocation, a veritable massacre of the defenceless Turkish civilians. The Greek officers present at Menemen empletely failed in their duty.

8. Although the present situation is improved, peace has not yet been re-established in the vilayet of Aidin. Almost all commercial transactions with the interior of Anatolia have stopped.

This situation is indisputably the result of the occupation and of the state of war which continues between the Turkish irregular troops and the Greek troops, although the latter no longer extend their zone of occupation.

The leaders of the Turkish National Movement who are acting in concert with some old chiefs of brigand bands do not always possess adequate authority over the forces of these chiefs so as to prevent them from occasional incursions. A portion, therefore, of responsibility rests on these leaders as regards the actual condition of affairs in the country.

Behind their responsibility apparently lise that of the Turkish Government which up to the present exercises no authority over the leaders of the National Movement.

The Members of the Commission:—

(Sd.) BRISTOL, BUNOUST,
HARE, DALL 'OLIO.

CONCLUSIONS.

Part II.—Conclusions Presented by the Committee.

1. The situation created in Smyrna and in the vilayet of Aidin by the occupation is a false one, because:

(a) The occupation, which in principle aimed only at the maintenance of order, presents, in reality, all the forms of annexation. The Greek High Commissioner alone exercises efficacious authority. The Turkish authorities who have remained in office have no longer any power. They no longer receive orders from Constantinople, and in consequence of the almost entire disappearance of the Turkish police and *gendarmerie* they have no longer the means necessary for the execution of their decisions.

(b) The occupation imposes considerable military sacrifices on Greece out of proportion to the mission to be fulfilled if that mission is temporary and only aims at the maintenance of order.

(c) It is incompatible in its present form with the return of order and peace of which the populations, threatened by famine, have great need.

(2) The Committee considers:

(a) That if the military occupation of the country only aims at the maintenance of public safety and of order, this occupation should not be entrusted to Greek troops, but to Allied troops, under the authority of the Allied High Command in Asia Minor.

(b) That the occupation by the Greeks alone should only be maintained if the Peace Conference has resolved to declare the complete and final annexation of the country to Greece. (In this case liberty of action should be left to the Greek Command with regard to the Turkish Forces.)

(c) That the above considered annexation, pure and simple, would be contrary to the principle proclaiming respect for nationalities, because in the occupied region, excepting the town of Smyrna itself and Aivali, the predominance of the Turkish element over the Greek element is indisputable. It is the duty of the Committee of Inquiry to observe that the Turkish national sentiment, which has already manifested its resistance, will not accept this annexation. It will only yield force, that is to say, before a military expedition, which Greece alone could not lead with any chance of success.

The number of Christians in Smyrna is considerable, but the Greek Christians are much less numerous than the Turks. Neither the non-Greek Christians nor the Jews have any desire for a Greek annexation of Smyrna.

SUGGESTED MEASURES.

3. In these circumstances the Committee proposes the following measures:

(a) To have, as soon as possible, all or part of the Greek troops relieved by Allied troops much less numerous.

(b) If in order to preserve the Greek *amour propre* it is decided that part of the Greek troops should cooperate in the occupation, to station these troops in the centre of the region occupied, in order that they should avoid all direct contact with the Turkish national forces.

(c) As soon as the occupation by the Allies takes place, to demand from the Turkish Government the re-organisation of the *gendarmerie* under the direction and command of inter-Allied Officers. This *gendarmerie* should be put, as soon as possible, in a position to assume order throughout the whole region—and with this aim to replace the Allied detachments.

(d) At the same time as the re-organisation of the *gendarmerie*, the Turkish Government ought to restore civil administration.

4. The heads of the National Movement having declared repeatedly that their opposition was directed against the Greeks only, these measures ought to remove from them every motive for armed resistance and to return to the Central Government of Constantinople the authority which it no longer has. Nothing should any longer prevent the disbanding of irregular troops. In the contrary event, the Entente will, indeed, know how to esteem the protestations of loyalty made by the Turks, whether by the leaders of the National Movement or by the members of the Government.

The Members of the Commission:

Admiral Bristol, Delegate of the U.S.A.
(Sd.) BRISTOL.

General Bunoust, Delegate of France:
(Sd.) BUNOUST.

General Hare, Delegate of Great Britain:
(Sd.) HARE.

General Dall 'Olio, Delegate of Italy:
(Sd.) DALL OLIO.

JAMSHEDPUR FIRING OF 1920.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE TO THE DEPARTED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Mar. 16.

The workmen of the Tata Steel Works, Jamshedpur, stopped work completely between 8 and 9 a.m. on Tuesday last, the 15th instant, and offered silent prayers for their departed comrades, who were shot down at the same time during the last year's strike.

NEXT YEAR'S DEFICIT.

REDUCED BY ONE CRORE.

NET RESULT OF ASSEMBLY VOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 16.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to dispose of the last batch of demands under eleven heads. Railway's demand amounting to Rs. 177,811,000, which was introduced yesterday, was taken up for discussion. One motion of reduction of grant by ten crores stood in the name of Rao Bahadur Majumdar, but owing to his absence the motion was not taken up.

Dr. Nandlal got up, at this stage, and was going to speak on the amendment for reduction by ten crores, when Mr. Hailey rising to a point of order, said the Government did not wish to close the discussion on the subject of railways, but Dr. Nandlal was not in order to speak on the motion for reduction which had never been formally moved.

The President ruled that the stage now was for general discussion on the railway administration and Dr. Nandlal could move for a small reduction, if he intended to criticise the working of the railways and point out certain questions of principle, this amount more or less to a vote of censure on the administration, but if the member wished to save a substantial amount of money under this head, then he would lose even the right of criticism.

THE THREE GRIEVANCES.

Dr. Nandlal wanted to tighten the mouth of the railway money bag. As it was the common servant of both Europeans and Indians of all creeds, he objected to the spirit of differentiation of treatment. His first grievance was that Indians could not get a waggon at all till the palm of the stationmaster was greased. The speaker's next sacred duty was also to point out the deplorable inequality of treatment in regard to passengers, Europeans getting better treatment than Indians. The third grievance was that railway servants stole something from the commodities entrusted to their care. If he sent oranges somewhere he should be ready to meet the fact only half would reach the place of destination. This naturally resulted in the lack of confidence, in the security of railway conveyance, and people instead of sending their articles by parcels entrusted them to travellers. Thus, pecuniarily as well the railway income suffered. The employers should, therefore, see that theft was put an end to. Then again railway compartments were horribly overcrowded and the water carriers at platform were absent, perhaps because they were cooking food of the stationmasters. (Laughter).

Mr. Hailey, rising, pointed out that the question under discussion was construction of railways and not their administration.

The President asked Dr. Nandlal to direct his criticism towards expenditure on new constructions. Dr. Nandlal said, after pointing out the miseries of the third class passengers, he should say that any new additions would entail same corruption. The House should not call upon the taxpayers to pay an additional burden for their additional miseries. (Laughter).

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir George Barnes, replying, referred to the charge of corruption. He agreed and deplored that the corruption did exist. He had been trying to put an end to this corruption, but the public did not help him in that task. He earnestly hoped that Indians would hereafter help the Government in putting down corruption (a voice, "certainly").

Referring to the charge of inequality of treatment between Indian and European passengers, he observed that it was mainly done by Indian stationmasters and not by European stationmasters, who were very few in number here. Again if Indian passengers brought any particular grievance to the notice of the authorities it would be duly dealt with.

As for the complaints about the accommodation for third class passengers, he agreed that there was room for complaint, but these passengers ought to arrange to sit themselves in all compartments rather than all of them in one or two, because they happened to be all friends and relations.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OVER PATIENT."

Mr. Pickford wanted the existing lines to be put in order before new construction could be attempted, because they had been grossly neglected. Referring to Sir George Barnes' appeal for cooperation to put down corruption, Mr. Pickford related a case, in which an assistant storekeeper made a written demand for 2½ per cent on the amount of a bill he had just passed for payment. Mr. Pickford took this case up and was for many months subjected to such persecution at the hands of railway and court officials that nothing on earth could persuade him to assist the railway administration in bringing down bribery and corruption. He believed that the Indian public had been over-patient in the past. They ought to press for more money for the railway than was being granted every year.

TWO SIDES OF RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Colonel Waghorn, President, Railway Board, pointed out to two distinct sides of the railway expenditure, one being charged to the revenue for maintenance and working of the railway lines and second being the expenditure charged to the capital necessary to bring the existing lines up to date and to undertake and finish new constructions. Now this year, due to the financial difficulties, the Finance Member had granted them only seventeen crores, of which about sixteen would be spent for improvement in the existing lines and over one crores for completing a line, like the Khyber line, and others already under construction. No new construction, strictly speaking, was intended for the next year. Referring to the complaints of Dr. Nandlal, the speaker admitted the urgent necessity for increasing their third class compartments. The Board was thinking of meeting the public need in this direction. He asked Mr. Pickford to supply him (speaker) with details of the case of bribe he referred to in his speech.

Concluding Col. Waghorn said while fully recognising the need for extension and expansion he felt that as long as the finances at their disposal were inadequate they could not work wonders.

Lala Girdharilal, Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmad and Mr. Ginwala also spoke, drawing the attention to the shortcomings of the railways.

Dr. Nandlal's motion for reduction was put and lost; and the total demand under the railways was, thereupon, carried.

On the motion of Sir Sydney Crookshank, the demand of Rs. 314,000 under irrigations (not charged to the Revenues) was granted without discussion.

DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Sir Sydney Crookshank wanted a grant of Rs. 1,03,95,000 under the head Delhi capital outlay.

Mr. P. L. Misra who moved for reduction by Rs. ten lakhs asked several questions about the details provided in the budget, especially those relating to engineers, architect etc. and said that the duties ought not to have been divided into so many hands. This was a top heavy administration and according to the present rate of progress it would take eight years for the work to be completed, which meant that there was a lot of heavy expenditure of the poor taxpayers' money.

Sir Sydney Crookshank, on behalf of Government, described the position and functions of each officer referred to by Mr. Misra. He maintained that the existing establishment was by no means excessive, but, was, on the other hand, a low one compared with the size and importance of the work.

Mr. Rangachari pointed to the very slow rate of progress with which works in the new capital was proceeded with. He opposed the motion for reduction.

Mr. Spence also opposed the motion.

Mr. Jatkar moved for a reduction by three lakhs of a sum exceeding eleven lakhs under Delhi capital outlay.

Mr. Joshi supported and said that the establishment was too large.

Mr. Shahani supported the work to be pushed on, while Mr. Bhaiman Singh pointed out, like Mr. Joshi, that those who wanted comforts near new buildings like gardens etc. must pay for it. Poor India could not afford to have the best architects experts and specialists, although she would like to have everything best.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy said that no expense should be spared to make Delhi the worthy of imperial capital.

Chaudhri Shahabuddin thought that though India might be poor, she had to live in the world and so had to possess a capital.

Mr. Eardley Norton agreed with Mr. Bhaiman Singh that they must cut down their expenditure, but that did not mean that they must be deprived of fans, lights, and such other comforts. The wonder was that while several of his friends voted for Delhi being a place where all legislative sessions should be held, Mr. Bhaiman Singh voted for an exodus to Simla. (Laughter.) Proceeding, Mr. Norton asked some information as regards certain details of expenditure.

Lala Girdharilal Agarwala also pressed for slight reduction of expenditure at the top.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Reassembling after lunch, Sir Sydney Crookshank, who could hardly be heard in the press gallery, was understood to assure the House that Government would, wherever possible, try to meet the Hon. members. Government was now going on economic speed but all must realise that with the dawn of free institution in this country the Imperial Capital should be a city worthy of this great land, exciting the admiration of other lands of the world and truly representing the position and dignity of India as a partner of the greatest of the Empire world had ever seen and on which the sun never set.

Col. Gidney emphasised the necessity of expediting the work. The great pity was that a loan was not started for the purpose.

Mr. P. L. Misra's motion for reduction was put and lost.

"WITHDRAW YOUR MOTION."

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan rose to move for the reduction of provision for works for capital outlay by Rs. 5,05,600, when he was received with cries of "withdraw your motion." He replied:—"If you have no wish to accept my motion you need not support me, but I must have my say." Proceeding, he supported his motion in a few sentences, which could hardly be heard, after which Mr. Pickford applied for closure.

The motion was eventually lost.

When the total demand was being put to the vote, Mr. Rangachari reminded the House that the Hon. Finance Member was singularly silent on this subject. Mr. Hailey did not respond. The total demand was accepted.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hailey moved for a grant of one crore of rupees under a new demand to defray charge for capital on Indian Telegraph Department not charged to the revenue. The resolution was a formal one as it intended to give effect to the amendment of Mr Samarth as accepted by the House, the other day. It was carried.

Mr. Hailey introduced five more items under the head relating to disbursements, deposits etc., which were all accepted without discussion. When Mr. Hailey demanded a grant of Rs 2,25,00,85,000 under head, loans and advances bearing interest, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju asked if the Government of India would persuade and encourage these local Governments which found it unable to deal with the irrigation schemes for want of funds.

Mr. Hailey asked if Mr. Venkatapathi Raju knew of any case in which Government refused fund for an irrigation project. He also asked Mr. Sarma to tell the House if the Finance Department had, at any time, attempted to cut down expenditure necessary in respect of irrigation.

Mr. Sarma said that he was not aware that any local Government had approached the Government of India or that the Finance Department had ever refused any help.

The demand under loans and advances, bearing interest, was then accepted.

Mr. Hailey next demanded a grant of Rs. 2,25,00,85,000 under the head remittances.

Mr. Rangachari, formally moved that provision for office transactions be reduced by one rupee for he could not understand this item under remittance head.

He eventually withdrew his motion.

This demand was granted, as also the last demand for Rs 11,73,50,700 in the budget under the head Home transactions. The whole discussion then terminated and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow. The net result of the votings on the demands for grants for the last six days is a total reduction by 29 lakhs of rupees under various heads and transfer of one crore under the posts and telegraphs from revenue to capital account, thus reducing the deficit for the next year by one crore.

FORCED LABOUR IN U. P.

TO BE ABOLISHED.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALKAHABAD, Mar. 16.

An U. P. Communique says it has been decided that cooly "Utar" should abolished almost immediately in the Nain I-Tal District as well as throughput th most thickly populated parts of the Almor and Gharwal districts and in all tracts now covered by coolie agencies which supply meats of transport along all the main routes. Government will take over and pay for all the existing coolies agencies and will provide them on routes, where they are required but do not exist at present. The Council will be asked at an early date to vote the necessary funds for the maintenance of collie agencies. A sum of Rs. 45,000 has already been entered in the budget for the provision of paid coolie agencies and pack miles. The allotment will be supplemented by further grants as found necessary.

In the remoter tracts, "Utar" will be abolished as soon as possible, that is to say, as soon as means can be devised to replace it. The result, it is hoped, will b achieved in the course of a few months.

DATE OF TERMINATION OF WAR.

QUESTION IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

At the question time at the Assembly meeting today, Dr. Sapru, replying to Mr. Sinha's question regarding the official date of termination of the war, said his Majesty in Council has declared that war as between Great Britain and undermentioned states terminated on the dates specified, Germany on the 10th January 1920, Austria on the 16th July 1920, Bulgaria on the 9th August 1920. As far as we know at present the treaties of peace with Hungary and Turkey are still unratified. When the last of these unratified treaties is ratified, it will be possible for his Majesty in Council to declare the date of termination of the present war, which date will under section 2 of the termination of the present War Definition Act 1919 be treated as the date of termination of the war for purposes of Indian enactments and of contracts, deeds or other instruments.

A list of enactments which will, unless further continued by legislation, expire at the end of six months from the date of official termination of war, is laid on the table. The following enactments will remain in force for a period of six months from the date of official declaration of termination of the war:—

(1) Emergency Legislation Continuance Act 1915; Defence of India Criminal Law Amendment Act 1915; Enemy Trading Act 1915; Defence of India Amendment Act 1916; Foreigner's Trial by Court-Martial Act 1916, Enemy Trading Act 1916; Indian Bills of Exchange Act 1916; Indian Bills of Exchange Amendment Act 1917; Gold Import Act 1917; Gold Coinage Act 1918; Enemy Trading Orders Validation Act 1918; (2) Ordinances Indian, Naval and Military News; Emergency Ordinance 1914; Impressment of Vessels Ordinance 1914; Foreigner's Ordinance 1914; Ingress Into India Ordinance 1914; Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance 1914; Foreigner's Amendment Ordinance 1914; Foreigner's Further Amendment Ordinance 1914.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Sinha, Dr. Sapru said that there had been no increase in frontier raids. The conditions on frontier for the last twenty months were abnormal owing to the aftermath of frontier troubles.

CAUCASIAN INSURRECTION.

DON COSSACKS REVOLT.

GEN. BUDIENNY UNABLE TO LEND ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 16.

Paris.—Official advices from Constantinople record that the insurrectionary movement in the Caucasus is gaining ground. The Don Cossacks have revolted *en masse* and General Budienny has informed the Soviets that he is unable to lend assistance against the rebels, because the majority of his regiments are themselves composed of Cossacks.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK RISING IN OMSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 16.

The Bolshevik troubles will apparently not end with the repression of the risings in North Russia.

A Harbin message quotes the reports of the anti-Bolshevik rising in Omsk, which has spread simultaneously to Krasnoyarsk and to Eastern Siberia.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Montagu will accompany Lord and Lady Reading to Dover, to-day.

The Prince of Wales attended a dinner in honour of Lord Reading given by Mr. Montagu at the India Office on March 14th.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PALESTINE.

£ 25,000,000 NEEDED,

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. Israel Cohen, Emissary of the Executive of the World Organisation yesterday evening, delivered an address on "Great Britain, Palestine and the Jews" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Professor Patrick Geddes presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Jewish community on the occasion.

Prof. Geddes showed to the audience a large collection of photographs of the different parts of Jerussalam and Palestine, which gave one an exact idea of the present devastation of those holy cities.

The President, in introducing the lecturer to the audience, said that they had gathered there to listen to an interesting address on the reconstruction of Palestine from an Emissary of the Executive of the World Zionist Organisation. The city of Palestine had got to deliver to the whole world a message of peace and goodwill and it was for the nineteenth time that Jerusalam was being reconstructed.

After giving a short history of Palestine, Prof. Geddes called upon the lecturer to deliver his address. (Cheers.)

THE RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Israel Cohen, then, rose to deliver his address in the course of which, after citing the whole account of his long travel over the different parts of the country, said that he came to Bombay with the sole intention of appealing to the members of the Jewish community with regard to the funds for the reconstruction of Palestine.

Continuing, Mr. Cohen said that he had been charged with the mission of propagating the history of Palestine to his countrymen round the world, so that they might very well comprehend how their holy country had undergone enormous trouble and hardships. He had come to Bombay to explain the significance of the Peace Conference decision to English speaking communities and also to extend and strengthen the branches of the Zionist Organisation.

Mr. Cohen expressed the hope that his appeal for the reconstruction of Palestine would not go in vain, for if that city was once reconstructed they would be, with the help of sufficient funds at their disposal, in a position to open schools, hospitals and several other places for the benefit of their countrymen and Arabs. They should attach the highest importance to the education of their children, for unless they sufficiently helped in establishing new schools for their children, they would not be able to spread education amongst them.

£25,000,000 NEEDED.

About the need of doctors in Palestine, the speaker said that there was not a single doctor to be found who could satisfactorily treat the patients suffering from eye-disease. The community had been scattering broadcast, but was now being restored to their homes and their holy places. Therefore, said the speaker, a sum of twenty-five millions sterling was required for the purpose of reconstructing buildings and of opening schools and hospitals. He said millions and millions had been spent in laying waste countries during the war and it was not too much to ask for such a small sum to reconstruct the holy places, which had endured so much devastation for centuries together and to raise them to the status and the glory, which they first occupied some years ago.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a collection was made from among the audience and a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer brought the meeting to a close.

At a meeting of the representatives of 54 villages, which will be submerged under water if the hydro-electric scheme of the Tata Powers is extended, it was resolved that the villagers have had the lawful right to stop the work of the dam by peaceful means and by passive resistance if the Government does not stop it. They will begin to exercise this right from the 4th April, 1921.

LORD READING AS VICEROY.

"GOVT. COULD NOT HAVE A BETTER MAN."

MR. SPOOR ON HOW TO SECURE LASTING PEACE IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 14.

Mr. Ben Spoor addressing a meeting of the London India Association expressed his personal pleasure at the selection of Lord Reading as Viceroy. He said he believed that Government could not have a better man. Lord Reading would go to India without the prejudices that so often clouded the views of English officials, who had been in India for years. Mr. Spoor expressed the opinion that lasting peace in India could only be secured by Home Rule.

"LESS DUE TO THEIR MERITS."

THE "DAILY TELIGRAPH" ON AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 14.

The 'Daily Telegraph" in the course of a leading article says that the generous concessions which the conference has offered to the Turks are due less to the latter's own merits than to the force of circumstances reinforced in Britain by the feeling powerfully expressed by the Aga Khan on Saturday, namely, that a generous revision of the Treaty of Sevres may have favourable influence on events in India.

ALLIED CONCESSIONS TO TURKEY.

BRITISH DELEGATES "IN FULL POSSESSION OF INDIA'S VIEWS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, with regard to the Allied concessions to Turkey, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the British delegates were in full possession of the views of India on the subject.

OWNERSHIP OF MINERALS IN MESPOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Lloy George stated that the Mesopotamian state would succeed automatically to the position of the Ottoman Government with regard to the ownership of minerals in Mesopotamia, and no special provision was required in the mandate or elsewhere to safeguard this succession.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN FUKIEN AND YUNAN.

EXTENSIVE RECRUDESCENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth declared that there appeared to be an extensive recrudescence of poppy cultivation in the provinces of Fukien and Yunan, and many other provinces were also rapidly returning to the state of affairs existing before the opium treaties.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

ENGLAND V. WALES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. March 16.

The match between England and Wales was played in heavy showers of rain, while a high wind blew down the pitch. Ten thousand people were present. The play was of a somewhat scrambling nature with the defences dominating proceedings. England faced the wind in the first half and for the most part had the better of matters. Both the goalkeepers were frequently tested but there were few difficult shots to stop, the wind making the ball awkward to control.

DEATH OF SIR MAITLAND PARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 16.

A Capetown message dated the 15th announces the death after eighteen months illness of Sir Maitland Park.

(The late Sir Maitland Park, Kt., was born on the 16th of October 1862 at Cumbermauld in Dumbertonshire on the West Coast of Scotland. He was educated in the Glasgow High School and afterwards he joined the University of Glasgow from where he took the degrees of M.A., LL.D. After serving as a Sub-Editor of the "Glasgow Herald" for nearly three years, he came out to India in the year 1886 and joined the Editorial Staff of the "Pioneer" Allahabad. He served this paper in India in the capacities of an Assistant, an Acting and a Chief Editor for nearly sixteen years. In 1902 he was appointed the Editor of the "Cape Town Times" in which situation he was till his death.

LATEST CABLES

BRITISH FAILURE IN MESPOT.

LORD ISLINGTON'S INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 17.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington asked if an opportunity could be afforded to Parliament to consider the mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia prior to their submission to the Council of the League of Nations. He criticised at length the provisions of the mandates and asked why the British Garrison was required in Palestine and whether it was solely for the police purposes. He expressed the opinion that the position in Mesopotamia was very unsatisfactory. Our administration there during the last two years had not been fundamentally divergent from the original principles laid down and had been very unpopular with the Arabs.

Lord Islington asked whether our policy in Mesopotamia was to carry out the humane doctrines of mandatory principles or to secure oil, which he believed would not be a marketable asset in this generation.

Referring to the Indian garrison in Mesopotamia, Lord Islington opined that India could not be expected to keep large masses of troops outside her border in the peace time.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

Lord Curzon repeated Mr. Bonar Law's statement that the mandates would be published and submitted first to the Council of the League of Nations, who might even modify them and consequently it would be impossible to submit them to Parliament first. He strongly refuted Lord Islington's suggestion that our administration of Mesopotamia had been contrary to our pledges. Government, he said, desired to establish an Arab administration without delay and in the meantime, we could not allow the whole country to go to chaos. He ridiculed the suggestion that that we had some sinister motive in Mesopotamia and hoped that in the course of the next six months, Mr. Churchill would be able to show not only a suggestantial reduction of the heavy expenses but a great advance in carrying out our principles.

SURCHARGE ON INDIAN RLYS.

TO BE TEMPORARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bennett declared that the surcharge on goods rates of Railways in India would not bring an additional revenue to the railways and suggested instead an increase of rates of fares. Mr. Montagu replied that he recognised the objection to the tax. The increase of surcharge was intended to be temporary only, pending a revision of the rates, which would be effected as soon as practicable.

CABLE ITEMS.

His Majesty the King, on Tuesday morning invested Lord Reading with the K.C.S.I. and K.C.I.E. and Lady Reading with the Crown of India.

March 15th.—The House of the Commons passed the Second Reading of the Reparations Bill.

London, March 14th.—Mr. M. A. Noble, who is departing for India this week, during his stay in England made representations to the Treasury with regard to the levy of Income Tax in England upon companies operating in India, and, it is hoped, that his efforts will be fruitful. He also studied economic questions, notably housing shortage and dearness of living.

Milan.—The firm of Dilsizian Brothers has been declared bankupt. Its debts are 115 million lire and assets 130 million. Bankruptcy is due to the unfavourable exchange rates and fall in prices. The firm's actual position can only be ascertained after the assets have been realised. The chief creditors are said to be Italian and American banks.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir William Davison, the Attorney-General stated that he understood that legislation was shortly being introduced in connection with the Keye's judgment.

The speaker read a letter from Sir Courtney Ilbert, who is resigning the Chief Clerkship. Referring to his legislative work in India, the Speaker said he thought he had longer experience than anyone living of the technical work of legislation. Mr. Lloyd George has given notice of motion thanking Sir Courtney for his services.

It is calculated from the Service Estimates, which have been published, that the new Budget will amount to 1,039 million sterling.

At question-time, in the House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that 7 police and 28 civilians, including rebels, were violently killed in Ireland during the last week.

The National Union of Railwaymen has decided to impose a levy of six pence per week on its members. The Secretary's circular indicates that this measure has been taken in connection with the resistance, which is to be offered against any attempt to reduce wages owing to the altering trade conditions. The annual Railway Wage Bill has been increased from 47 millions in 1913 to 173 millions.

"SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY EFFECTIVE!"

USE OF FIRE ARMS BY POLICE.

INSTRUCTIONS BY BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

At the Bengal Council, Sir Henry Wheeler, replying to a question regarding the using of firearms by police sergeants in suppressing a riot, read out the following Government instructions:—

When it is necessary to fire upon a mob this must be done in such a way that the fire shall be immediately effective. Experience has shown that the use of blank catridges does not succeed in checking a determined mob, and in fact often produces the opposite result and may ultimately result in more loss of life than would have been the case had the firing been effective in the first instance." The issue of blank catridge on such occasions has therefore been absolutely forbidden. For the same reason the practice of firing over the heads of a crowd has been interdicted. This method in fact not only often fails to convince the mob of rioters of the determination of the police or the military to suppress the riot but, had the additional disadvantage of possibly sacrificing innocent persons while sparing the guilty. The order to fire should be only given in the last resort and when it is impossible to disperse the mob by any other means, but when the order is given the firing should be at once effective and must be such as with the minimum of injury to convince the crowd of the necessity of immediately dispersing. The mob should be kept at a distance so that the police may not be overwhelmed by a rush. Full and sufficient warning should be given by the civil officer or the squad commander as the case may be to the rioters of the consequences of the failure to disperse. When firing has to be resorted to it must be immediately effective but no more than is necessary in the circumstances of the case. File firing, section firing, and volly firing should be used according to the distance that separates the mob from the police or the degree of danger to which the police or the life or property of the members of the public are exposed and lastly the words "cease fire" must be given as soon as the mob shows the slightest inclination of retiring or dispersing.

QUESTION OF MINISTERS' SALARIES.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE RAISED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the second stage of budget discussion commenced when the Executive Councillors and Ministers made demands for grants, while non-official members brought in motions of reductions.

Before the proceedings commenced, the President read a letter from the Governor regarding the salaries of Ministers being classed as non-voted and which was regarded by some members as a curtailment of the constitutional rights of the Council. His Excellency said that he had taken the opinion of the Advocate-General on the point, who classed that expenditure as non-voted, but he was prepared, if necessary, to refer that point for the ruling of constitutional lawyers at Home.

After four hours' discussion the grant of Rs. 68,32,000 under the head land revenue was agreed to. The House also accepted the grant of Rs. 16.00.000 under the head excise and Rs. 7,59,000 under stamps.

U. P. COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

RESOLUTIONS FOR WHOLESALE PRODUCTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 16

At a meeting of the U. P. Council yesterday, the March demands for grants for forests, registrations, subsidies, companies and irrigation works, for which capital accounts are kept miscellaneous, and irrigation expenditure were taken up. Also construction of irrigation works, financed from the Famine Insurance Grant, Famine Relief and Insurance, and interest on ordinary debt. The latter two being non-votable demands under the head of forests met with the greatest amount of criticism.

There were separate resolutions for reduction in expenditure. Mr. Zafur Hussein's recommendation was to the effect that under the head, forest, a general reduction of Rs. 10,000 be made in the demand of Rs. 88,000 under sub-head, timber, and other produce removed from forests by Government agency be reduced by 20 lakhs.

Mr. Billson, replying for the Government, said that resolutions for such radical reductions were an indication that the Forest Dept. as a whole was looked upon unfavourably, perhaps because, in the course of its ordinary duties it impounded people's cattle and had to reserve certain forests and prohibit grazing. As a matter of fact the forest policy pursued was bound to ultimately yield large profits and this would be a result which would undoubtedly benefit the province.

The resolution and an amendment, moved by Kunwar Anand Singh, that 15 lakhs be substituted for 20 lakhs were both put to the Council and lost by a very large majority. The discussion on the resolutions was prolonged and the Council had not reached the final grant when it adjourned till to-day.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION STATISTICS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 15.

The U. P. Council was engaged yesterday in voting the demands of grants most of the demands after some discussion for curtailment were granted. In moving for the grant of demand No. 2 (excise), Hon. Mr. Chintamani showed that there had been a decided decrease in the consumption, not only of intoxicating liquors, but also in drugs. The excise revenue per head of population for 1919/1920 was nine annas eleven pies in the Central Provinces, six annas three pies in Bengal, one rupee eleven pies in the Punjab, one rupee four annas and six pies in Madras, and so much as rupees two annas two and pies nine in Bombay. It was only five annas eleven pies in the United Provinces, the lowest in the country.

The resolutions for decrease in grants under excise and stamps were withdrawn. The Council adjourned till to-day.

C. P. COUNCIL.

SPEECHES IN VERNACULAR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 15.

After interpellations to-day, the President announced that only members not knowing English will here after be allowed to speak in the vernacular in council.

An important resolution, which evoked a good deal of discussion was regarding the abolition of the Mahar balut system in Berar, which necessitated payment by cultivators in grain to mahars. Commutation of payment by imposition of cess was suggested in the resolution, which was carried by the Council.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

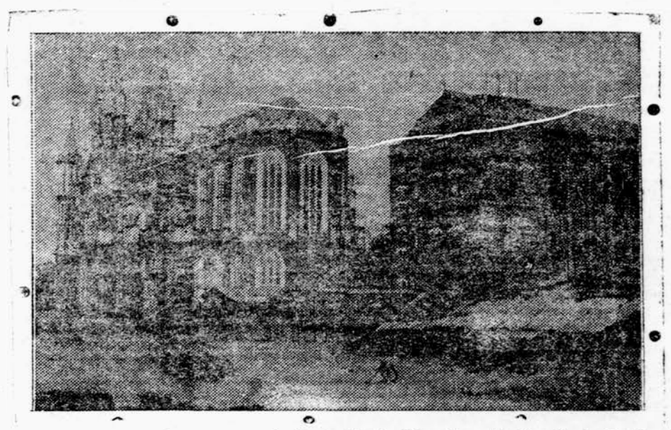
The Minister of education has directed that the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 shall come into force from 1st April 1921. Orders have been issued constituting District Educational Councils for fifteen districts in the presidency. These councils generally consist of three ex-officio members, viz. Collector of the District, the Inspector of Schools, and the president of the District Board. In addition there are representatives of special interests appointed by Government and members elected by local bodies and other agencies. Five district councils have been authorised to elect their presidents.

A very successful garden party was given at Lucknow on the evening of the 15th by Mr. Chintamani to meet the members of the U. P. Council. His Excellency was amongst the numerous guests present and stayed nearly till the close. The fine band of 16th Lancers was in attendance.

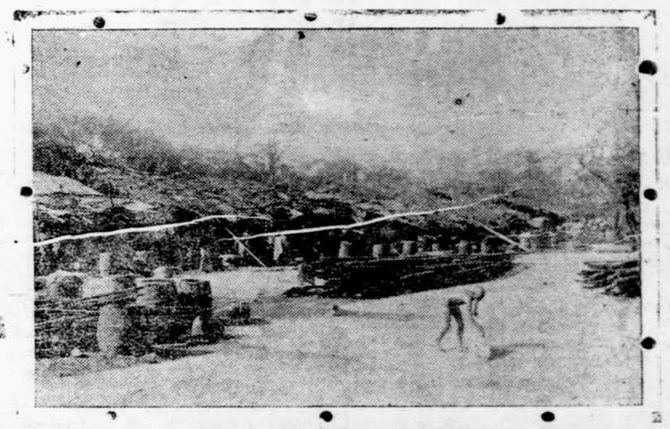
The Syriam Boc strike continues in Rangoon and the managing agents solicit public cooperation in husbanding petrol supplies as the labour trouble affects the supply.

INSANITARY HUTS.

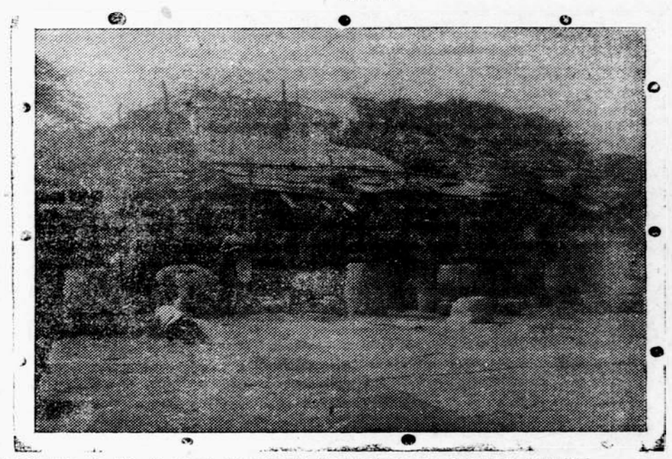
(NEAR GLORIA CHURCH)



The huts are situated in close proximity to Gloria Church and Dr. Masina's Hospital at Byculla.



Heaps of rotting logs of wood and casks, broken bottles and rubbish will be found scattered about these huts. Hundreds of poor people without proper clothing are living in these huts.



A group of huts to the west of Dr. Masina's Hospital.

The oven. A boy is seen throwing paddy dust into the oven to keep it burning. Dense volumes of smoke always issue from the huts vitiating the atmosphere and creating a great nuisance to residents of the surrounding localities.

The "Factory", "nursery" "bed room" "dining hall", "reception room", all are combined in a single hut, in which as many as a score of persons can be counted often dining, sleeping, preparing popped rice or nursing children.

Inmates of huts bathing near the mouth of the trap-door well, the only source of water supply close by the huts. There are no drains provided for the escape of water and filthy ponds abound all round the well.

LATE COMMISSIONER FRENCH.

Of the Salvation Army, whose death was announced in our Yesterday's paper.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

WILL HE VISIT THE INSANITARY HUTS ALSO?

The Secretary of the N. P. R. E. Corps writes to us:—

I have been told through a reliable source that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is visiting shortly Dr. Masina's Hospital, in Victoria Road, Byculla to open a new ward. Arrangements are going on to receive His Excellency.

I have been writing to the Municipality of Bombay about the insanitary condition of the scores of huts set up close to the Dr. Masina's Hospital and to the South of Gloria Church. The Municipality has not yet done anything to improve the locality or to house these poor, ill-clad people in a place with sanitary arrangements.

The authorities intend, I hear, to screen these huts at the time of the Governor's visit.

I sincerely hope that His Excellency will refuse to be hoodwinked in this way and will visit these huts and ascertain for himself the condition of the poor and the action of the Municipality. Even if screens are put up His Excellency, I hope, will take this letter as a ti and see what is behind the screens!"

LABOUR TROUBLE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The strike at the Wellington Jute mill, Rishra, has ended. The workers resumed duties on the management's agreeing to suspend for six months the Indian chargeman to whom strikers objected.

The Lillooah strikers are again becoming restive, they assembled in groups, carrying *lathis* in the vicinity of workshops this morning and threatened with violence any railway employee who appeared desirous of entering the workshops. In this way three clerks were assaulted and some five hundred collies of carriage-wagon department, Howrah, prevented from attending work.

GOVT'S QUESTIONABLE OPIUM DEALS.

FULL PUBLICITY DEMANDED.

Mr. C. F. Andrew's wires from Shantiniketan:—

To-day's statement concerning opium in the House of Commons is highly unsatisfactory. A five years contract amounting to ten chests of opium per month for the one small island of Hongkong is outrageous and excessive. This would mean opium at the rate of four hundred and thirty thousand chests per annum for the world's consumption, while the estimated medicinal requirements for world's consumption are five thousand chests. At the utmost the Government of India must inform the public immediately what other contracts of this kind they have made, for instance what contracts with Singapore are made and what is the annual export to such Indian colonies as Mauritius, where Indian settlers themselves are being drugged with alarmingly increasing quantities of Indian opium up to 1918. Later figures have not yet appeared as far as I have been able to find out.

DAMAGING ALLEGATIONS.

The British Government in India has been blackened in the eyes of the whole world by the revelations of Miss La Mott's recent book and by Mr. Edmund B. Chaffee's statements from China published in America. These terribly damaging allegations have I believe never been challenged by the Government of India itself and therefore must be regarded as credible unless contradicted. The Legislative Assembly has deferentially and weakly passed the opium budget without even a murmur and has thus participated in the criminal neglect of Government in leaving these things in such a morally indefensible position. Is it really true that Indian opium is still being smuggled into China and also is being manufactured into morphine and sent into China from Japan and other countries as both these authors most solmnly assert? If it is true then it is the worst form of hypocrisy to declare to the world that the Indian opium traffic with China has been brought to an end. These are the days of purification and the purifying of India from the curse of opium and of intoxicating drink is vital, if India is to be free both in body and soul.

WINDING-UP OF "INDIA."

ADVICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

It is understood that when the "India" Newspaper Co., Ltd., is wound-up under the Companies' Acts, in accordence with the Congress resolution discontinuing the publication of the journal "India," there will be certain assets available for distribution among the preference shareholders. Holders of such shares (or the legal personal representatives of deceased shareholders) should, without loss of time, forward their names and adresses to the Secretary, 161 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4., and make a formal claim for any dividend that may be declared.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

BUDGET PROVISION FOR 30 LAKHS

(Associated Press.)

CALCTTA, Mar. 14.

In the course of a communique just issued, it is stated:—

The total provision made in the budget for 1921-22 for primary education in Bengal amounts to Rs. 3,152,000 and not Rs. 100,000 as stated in some quarters. The amount provided exceeds by Rs. 825,000 the expenditure actually incurred on primary education in 1919-20. Grant-in-aid have increased by Rs. 500,000 while the total provision is Rs. 275,000 in excess of the revised estimate for 1920-21. The Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta are cooperating in a scheme for the improvement and expansion of primary education in Calcutta hereby, the Government is contributing Rs. 300,000 during 1921-22 and a further sum of Rs. 300,000 in 1922-23.

ARREST OF MR. H. K. OTTOMA.

GOVT'S. TYRANNICAL ACTION CONDEMNED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 15.

The hartal following the arrest of Hpoongyi K. Ottoma was not continued after Sunday. The number of Indian shops affected was very large. A meeting of the Burmese Association held on Sunday evening passed resolutions regretting K. Ottoma's arrest, expressing an opinion that Government policy in the arrest was highly tyrannical, opening a fund for the legal defence, recommending stoppage of business and closing of the bazar on 21st March as a protest. 700 Indian merchants attended.

The Telegraph Committee has been appointed and the following is the personnel of the Committee:—Chairman—Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar; Members—Colonel H. A. J. Gidney and Messrs. W. Sutherland, Chief Engineer Telegraphs, A. F. L. Brayne, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, H. Barton, General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association; Secretary—Mr. C. G. Hamilton. The Committee will meet at Delhi on the 18th instant.

NANKANA SAHIB TRAGEDY.

HARROWING DETAILS,

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICIALS.

APATHY AND STUDIED INACTION.

Lala Girdhari Lal wires to us from Amritsar :—

I think it necessary to give here first a short decription of the city and the temple. Nankana Sahib is a very old town in Shekhupura district and is famous as the birthplace of Guru Nanak Devji, the founder of Sikh Religion. The city is in three parts, each separate from the other with open spaces dividing the three sections; one portion most important is adjacent to the main Guardwara of Janamsthan the second portion is Round Balwela Surd Wara and the third is near the railway station and the market and is practically newly constructed. Gurdwara Janamsthan where the tragedy took place was under the charge of Mahant Naraindas. The main huge entrance of Gurdwara faces east and there is a small side door at the furthest corner on the south and a still smaller one to the west. There is one big well to the left of the main entrance after passing through Dewhri and a smaller one near the southern gate in the courtyard. There is a platform about 11/12 feet high, at the western end of which is built the main "Mandir" with doors opening on all four sides in which place the sacred book is kept. In continuation of this building towards the main gate is a covered veranda with open sides. To the right of this raised platform is one small roofed smadh with a small wicket gate. Outside the main gate and to the south of the temple are open raised platforms about 11/2 feet high intervened with roads on the southern extremity of which are country furnaces for baking earthen pots etc. There is a tank also in the outer open compound.

THE DETAILS.

Now I will give below the details of the terrible and heart-rending tragedy that occured in the temple on the 20th Feb. All that follows is told to me by persons who know these things, were present in the temple proper or its compound and also what I saw myself. It is said that Sardar Lachman Singh of Dharowal with a party of about 125 to 150 men came to the Gurudwar early in the morning. As soon as all had entered and Jathadar Lachmansing sat down in Janamsthan Sahib to read out the holy book, all the gates of the temple were closed and attack began on all the members of Jatha with rifles, chavies takwas, revolvers etc. by Mahant Naraindas and his men who were hidden on roofs and in verandas of the temple. Brick-bats were also thrown at the Jatha party from the roofs where I saw about sixteen heaps of these in all. The attacking party consisted of the Mahant, and Pathans and Bhaties hired by him for this heinous crime assisted by his righthand man one Ismail Bhati. It is stated that the Jathadar and his people did not retaliate in any way and tried to take shelter at different places. Sardar Lachmand Singh is reported to have said that he did not come for taking possession of the temple but was stopped on his way to Sarauli (where he was going to arrange for Diwan) to pay homage in the Gurdwara. Some say that the Jathadar came with the expressed solemn aim for possession and determined to sacrifice himself and his party if attacked to avoid greater price being paid at the time of the big Dewan proclaimed from 3rd to 5th March next.

FIRING FOR FOUR HOURS.

Most bodies were dragged to north side of Gurdwara where they were burnt with wood and kerosine oil. Heads of many were cut. In these burnt heaps there were traces of arms, heads, legs and other parts of the bodies chopped off into small bits and practically the whole compound was full of blood where persons appear to have been cruelly and brutally butchered. One man apparently took shelter on the roof above the small gate to the south where he was massacred and his body was thrown down outside. Another must have tried to save himself in a small Samadh. Some bullets struck in the body of the sacred book, Guru Granth Sahib I counted seven clear holes and was also shewn five bullet pieces that were taken out of pages of the holy book which is held dearer than life and all earthly possessions by all Khalsas. This is a sacrilege of the blackest kind. The door to the west in this room appear to have been heavily battered causing an aperture of about six inches by four inches through which shots were fired and some struck one pillar supporting the marble copy of the Granth Sahib and broke some portions of a marble enclusure. At one end the glass of the picture of Guru Nanakdev is also shattered and there are blood marks in a wooden almirah. All over this small room blood must have flowed in profusion. All over there are clear indications of the dead bodies from this small temple of temples also being dragged to burning places. The Sadhu who had taken shelter inside this sanctuary was dragged by a pathan who asked of others as to what was to be done with this man. The reply was that as he was that was not one of the Jatha party he should be turned out without any further injury. This sadhu saw men being burnt with oil. He was hurt on inside of right thigh. The firing, I am told, continued off and on from seven to 10/30 or eleven in the morning.

MEN BURNT ALIVE.

When I visited the temple on the 22nd I saw five places inside where bodies were burnt in a fiendish manner. There were traces of at least eighteen tins of oil having been used in this foul deed. In all I counted skeletons and heads, arms, legs etc. of about seventy persons besides those that must have been completely and fully burnt out to ashes. Karas and Kirpans were clearly distinguishable. The remains of a few in these heaps clearly shewed their being thrown into the burning flames while still alive. I am confirmed in this opinion after consulting doctors about the signs I saw in such cases. There were four dead bodies also lying in the temple. One appeared to have died with a bullet in face but his whole chest appeared to be shattered afterwards with a heavy thing. I am told that the name of this particular person is Santram, the brother of Mahant Kharadas. He seems to be only one amongst attacking party that got hurt and lost his life. Inspite of my persistent efforts to find out if anyone else of Mahant's people was hurt, I could not learn of even one more. Some people said that three men either got seriously hurt or were killed outside the temple. But I have not been able to get definite statement to this effect, though I cannot avoid mentioning it in justice to Mahant's party. I am almost certain that Jatha people truly followed their leader and did not use their kirpans at all but heroically and valiantly sacrificed their lives for their faith. If they had acted otherwise there must have been greater casualties amongst he Mahant's people. It is just possible that some amongst Jatha people also may have tried to use violent methods for defence. But no proof of this is yet forthcoming. I enquired from one mahant who says that no one of their party inside the temule was attacked by Jatha people. I can not at present give decided opinions as I could not get hold of any Phatti who was in affray. Most of them were in hiding and some that were caught were in the police custody.

OUTSIDE THE TEMPLE.

A few words are necessary as to what took place outside the temple. About an hour after the arrival of first Jatha party another part of it about 40/50 reached Gurdwara. One who was in it told me that they heard shots at some distance from Nankana Sahib and thought their friends gone ahead may be victims of an attack. These brave fellows fully realising the danger boldly and unflinchingly marched forward to join in glorious martydom of their brothers. When they arrived at the outer compound of Gurdwara they were also attached by Mahant Naraindas who was on horseback and others near the southern gate. The Sardar Dalipsingh who had come to stop Lachman Singh from entering Gurdwara and 5/6 others laid their lives at the altar of their Gurus at the hands of blood-thirsty ruffians. Some amongst this latter party appear to have used their bamboo sticks and may have hurt some amongst the Mahant's people but finding great odds against them with rifles and sharp deadly instruments those that were left ran away. They were chased and some were killed in fields and burnt there. Sardar Uttamsingh mill-owner a respectable citizen sent two of his men to bring the correct news of the affair. But these also fell under fire of Bhattis, Jathans and Mahanta. Bodies killed outside were burnt in a furnace in the compound. I saw remains of five men in this heap.

150 MEN KILLED.

In all I believe about 150 brave and noble hearts sacrified their lives to enable their other brethern to achieve their cherished wish of purging their oldest Gurdwara of the in-famous mahant that had squandered in revelries the hard earned money of the public. Thus ended the day of bloodshed and fire which will ever remain a memorable red-letter day in the history, especially, of the Sikhs. I can not close this portion of my report to the public without stating that I was also told by one man that when on hearing a drum being beaten by Mahant's people, Lachmansingh anticipating trouble had doors closed from the inside. I do not put any faith in this statement and think it is given to me under some misunderstanding. Only prolonged inquiry can throw any light of this point but no one differs about the gates being opened second time by mahant's party. The police from early in the morning till the coming of the Deputy Commissioner did not move even a finger to try to stop the massacre There must be good many police in town Mr. N. S. Sindhu Dist. Engineer on learning of this serious affray sent an urgent note to Mr. Currie as he was out on tour in the neighbourhood. Mr. Currie reached Nankana Sahib about 12-30 P. M. and saw bodies being burnt himself. Jathadar Kartar Singh Thabbar determined not to turn back but to go straight to Gurdwara even if they had all to die to the last man. At this determination the represetives of Sarkar made over Gurdwara to members of the Siromoni Gurdwara Committee who were present on the spot. Imperfect news of this unparalled heinous crime has caused a thrill of horror and indignation all over the country and naturally so to a greater extent amongst Khalsas who lost about 150 of their high souled best Sewakh of Panth.

But for prompt information wired to all over by Sardar Uttamsingh perhaps the true facts may not have become available for a long time. The Sikh nation being stilled to the core has poured into Nankana Sahib telegrams from far and near asking for details and offering help of all kinds. Stoppage of trains on Monday interfered with the reaching of many people in time for "am smaskar" fixed for the 23rd instant. Almost all Saiks Sikh leaders of all shades of opinion mustered strong at the founder's shrine of their religion. Many amongst them had to walk for miles indust and under sun upto 10 p.m. About twelve thousand people had reached the Gurdwara to pay their last homage to the martyrs. Akali Jathas consisting of hundred of men and some women came singing their national songs and the famous cry of "Satsri Akal" resounded to the skies. I am sure the numbers of those present on the 23rd would have very considerably been increased by time the last rites took place.

LOCAL OFFICIALS' RESPONSIBILITY.

My own reading of the situation after hearing both sides is that local and other Government officials are responsible to a great extent in not moving earlier in the matter to stop things growing to the burst ing point. It is an open secret that cheavies were being made for the Mahant. In Nankana Sahib and other two surround ing villages Pathans were paid and specially kept for this nefarious deed. Bhatis, a clan of Mohamedans were employed by the Mahant to keep his position secure. Any how these Bhattis are an independent race and in enmity with Saiks who are all Sikhs and mainly formed the Jatha in question

AN ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

The present structure of this great Gurdwar is like a fort. The big gate in its present strong condition with a huge log to protect it from inside covered with iron plate outside and two holes kept suitable for firing tells it own tale. The door to the north is entirely blocked. The walls to the west of the temple are raised in the highest by about 5 to 6 feet. A long line of new Kothres were to the west and north of the temple grounds. All this is done within a month or so except perhaps a portion of Kothres which were built some few months back. Guns and revolvers were being porcured and secretly stored. Surely all this could not go on in Nankana Sahib without the knowledge of the police. If so the whole amla is a bad lot and not a penny of ratepayers' money should be wasted on them it is stated that on the night of 19th the Mahant distributed chavies amongst his men. I am told that the Sirmani Gurdwara Committee and the sikh league are appointing an enquiry commission to go further into the details and publish their report in book-form with photographs and plans. A temporary managing committee consisting of the following was formed pending definite arrangements to be made by the head committee, Sardars Harban Singh of Atari, Sunder Singh, Ramoaria Podhi Singh Gujranawala Kartri Singh of Jabbar, Boo a Singh of Sheikspura with powers to co-opt. In a subsequent meeting the following have been co-opted as members Mebab Singh of Lahore; Bhaiutt Singh of Nankana Sahib; Dr. Kisher Singh of Lyalpur; Baba Kehar Singh of Patti; Bhai Dhanna Singh Nankana Sahib, Bhai Dyal Singh contractor Nizampur; Subedar Balwant Singh of Kulla Sardar Kananasas, Sialkot; Sardar Techin, Samundari; Sardar Bakh Singh Kesgarh, Sardar Prem Singh Soodhbans; Lahore. In addition to the above the following have been appointed as provisional managers Sardar Nari Singh, Sagobha; Sadar Agari Singh Wasusardar Uttam Singh Nankana Sahib; Sadar Boot Singh of Sheikhupura Sardar Kartar Singh Jhabbar Sardar Teja. Singh, Lyallpur and Sardar Bhag Singh Vakil.

STUDIED INACTION OF POLICE.

Compared with the above the studied inaction of the Police present at the incident which is now being exercised in arresting hundreds of men in batches, is significant. It is notorious that the police always looks forward eagerly for such opportunities. I would warn my Sikh brethern who are keen to see the culprits hanged to beware of Police oppression of which we have had enough of sad and bitter experience lately. In trying to see punishments meted out to the guilty who have actually perpetrated this foul deed, they must not forget high or low officials who, whether European or Indian, may have prompted these evil and debasing actions. I regret that I have to revert again as in the case of the Tarantaran tragedy to the alleged part played by Mr. King in this matter. Baba Kartar Singh Bedi is said to be a chief actor in this apparent conspiracy. I am compelled to this before the public again on learning of open accusations made against Mr. King by the people present when the Governor paid a flying visit with Ministers to the temple. It is inconceivable that a person from the Mahant class however greatly degraded and fallen a man he may be would dare to even think of such an atrocious deed if not sure of some backing up from higher quarters. It is just possible that the Mahant went far far beyond his limits but in cases of murder, and this is much worse, both murderers and abettors are held responsible and liable for the consequences of their actions. The purity of the Governments and the satisfaction of the public demands that no distiction should be made in applying this simple Principle Justice to officials who are alleged to have participated behind the scenes, in addition to those who actually did this despicable low work of destroying God's lives. I shudder to imagine what would have happened if by any chance even one or two European lives had been lost instead of about 150 poor slave Indians. As persons against whom there is only a doubt are being arrested, similarly, the Commissioner the Deputy Commissioner, and the Police Inspector who, I am told, is since transferred from Nankana Sahab should all be deprived of their duties and searching enquiries made into the allegations against them. If they are proved innocent nothing will please public better as no one is against them personally. When going round the Gurdwara I noticed that there are some Samadhis in it probably of previous mahants. They appear to be recently repaired. The tops of almost all are knocked off and I think the Mahant's people purposely did this possibly to create a course for their attack. It is impossible to imagine that the Jatha people without firearms could ever dare to do this the breaking of old samadhis. The whole thing is a huge hoax as there is not even a scratch on any walls or scraps of of evidence shewing any scuffle that would naturally take place if Jatha people attemped the dismantling of these samadhis.

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF SHORTHAND REPORTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 15.

Mr. Abhyenkar resumed yesterday the cross-examination of Mr. Kamat in Dr. Cholkar's case. Mr. Kamat, official Marathi shorthand reporter, admitted that in his long-hand report of the indicated speech he had added certain words and sentences which were not in his shorthand notes and had also omitted some words and many sentences in his shorthand notes.. He further admitted that he could not decipher many abbreviations in shorthand.

He withdrew many statements made by him in his examination in chief. Fifty per cent of words in Marathi were each capable of being transcibed differently when written in Mr Kamat's cross-examination was not finished when the court rose for the day.

The case comes up again to-day.

NAGPUR, Mar. 16.

In the Dr. Cholkar Sedition Case, Mr Kamat, the official Marathi shorthand reporter, stated that his shorthand notes are a jumble of shorthand signs, long-hand letters, half and whole words in English and Marathi and abbreviations of long hand words, which he cannot even now read. The case is proceeding.

The Joint Committee appointed to promote the memorial to those Calcutta men who fell in the war have been for sometime past endeavouring to compile a complete list of names to be inscribed upon the proposed cenotaph. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have so far received 113 names, but it is understood that certain others may be submitted by the Calcutta Traders' Association.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the inquiry by a correspondent in your columns in a recent issue I have great pleasure in sending you the following extracts from a pamphlet of information issued by the Hindusthan Association of America which by the way disclaims any connection with politics. Any further information can be obtained by applying to the President, Mr. H. K. Rakhit, Soom 504, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Illinois.

"The Association helps the newly arrived student to choose his course of study and the university best suited to his needs. It helps him to find rooms. It has a Loan Fund which is at his service in cases of emergency.

The annual fees, depending on the University and the subject chosen range from 20 to 250 dollars.

Students desiring to join any of the Eastern Universities should book passage for New York. Those bound for Western Universities should book for San Francisco or Seattle. For the Universities of the Middle West the Pacific route is rather economical. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Nipon Yusen Kaisha and O.S.K., are Japanese companies available and the last two have offices in Calcutta and Bombay. The China-American s.s. Co., which is a Chinese concern may also be used. The P. and O. S. N. Co. also has a service English and Chinese ports which are touched by steamships plying to and from America.

The fare from Indian ports to San Francisco via China and Japan is about Rs. 650 by second class, fare by way of England is about Rs. 600 by second class and about Rs. 1,000 by first class. (This was published in 1920. Steamship agents should be consulted for current fares). The railroad fare from San Francisco to New Fork is about 100 dollars.

The students should start in time to reach America two weeks before the sessions begin. In normal times it takes six to seven weeks to come to America from India. It may take more time these days. Self-supporting students may find it advantageous to reach America in April or May, thus enabling them to earn money before the regular academic year begins in August or Sepetmber.

Immigration Regulations require principally the following: a. One must free from contagious or loathsome diseases such astrachoma, skin disease of any kind, hook-worm, etc., b. One must have fifty dollars with him on his own account at the time of landing (the immigration authorities may demand to see this sum). c. Anarchists (those who do not believe in organized form of government) and criminals convicted of crimes or moral turpitude are always excluded. d. Polygamists or believers in polygamy are not allowed to land.

Credentials are desirable to prove that they are bona-fide students. Recommendations from any educational or scientific societies to the H.A.A., will greatly help. It is desirable that students should have in their possession one or two letters from American institutions or authorities which they may have received in reply to their applications. Such correspondence will be of great influence with immigration officials. They should also get into touch with the H.A.A., before starting, as then the H.A.A., send representatives to meet steamships.

It is advisable that the students should not spend much in buying clothing etc., in India. The American style is quite different from the Indian or English styes prevalent in India.

Living expenses are much higher in America than in India or Europe. The following is a rough outline (in dollars): board, 30 (per month); rooms, 8; laundry, 2; stationery etc., 2; pocket expenses, 2; books, 4; these are minimum expenses. Scientific and technical courses of study always cost more than the liberal arts courses.

1. No one should land here with less than Rs. 300 in his pocket.

2. For one who intends to support himself entirely by his earnings the universities of the West, California in particular, are the best to start with.

3. Such a person should come prepared for a longer stay, as he may have to leave university temporarily to replenish his purse and so he may take an year or two more than usual to graduate.

4. More than 70 per cent. of the self-supporting students, American or foreign, do menial work to support themselves.

5. It is almost impossible for a medical student to be wholly self-supporting: his studies cost about 50 per cent. more than arts courses and he has less time at his disposal.

6. No one should come here with the idea of supporting himself as well as sending money home.

Students have sometimes to work as common agricultural laborers-working at least 10 hours a day under the hot summer sun and spending nights in barely furnished cottages and living on tolerable food. By thus working a student may hope to save in the three summer months about 200 dollars.

Many students work during the semesters as well. The most common job during the semester is waiting at table. By thus working three hours a day during meal hour one may get his meals free. At Berkeley, the seat of the University of California, our students rent a whole house, furnish it themselves and do their own cooking. If one does at least a part of his washing himself, one may reduce one's expenses to 30 dollars a month. Vegetarians can get along comfortably on rice, wheat, pulse, egg-plants, potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes, radishes, pumpkins, cucumbers and fruits of all kinds.

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Deccan College, Poona,
March 11.

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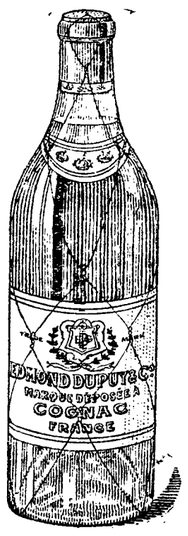

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RELIGION ENDOWMENTS IN PUNJAB.

ORDINANCE PASSED AGAINST SIKH OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 14.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today the Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain, Minister for Education, moved the following resolution :—

That this Council moves the local Government to take early steps to introduce a bill overhauling the law relating to charitable and religious endowments in the Province, and pending the presentation and passing of that legislation, it moves the Governor-General to make and promulgate an ordinance in the subject, so that the movement to alter and reform the existing managements of such endowments may cease to threaten the peace and good Government of the Province.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Fazli Hussain referred to the incident of the 20th February, which he characterised as a horrible crime and of which every Mahant in the province must feel ashamed. He then referred to the other incidents which had happened in other places, and said the proceedings of Akali Jathas could not be justified by any law-abiding citizen of the Province. He found the reformers as well as their colleagues, who were not reformers, falling a prey to criminal law and suffering. There was, therefore, need for overhauling the law relating to the subject.

Mr. Fazli Hussain then mentioned that the powers and functions of the Commission would be first and foremost to take charge of contested Gurdwaras, and to manage its estate, but so far as worship was concerned, it should leave it absolutely uninterfered with. The mode of enquiry of this Commission should essentially be summary, and rules so made as to enable this Commission to do all that was necessary to enable it to carry out the objects of this ordnance. Wherever this Commission could smoothly compromise matters between the management in the one and and reformers on the other their jurisdiction would be final.

Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Shah and several others supported the resolution, while Sardar Dasaunda Singh and Sardar Mehtab Singh opposed the resolution.

KEEP YOUR MINDS AND HANDS FREE.

Lieut. Sardar Reghbir Singh, who is the President of the Sikh party in the Council, was unavoidably absent to-day and his speech was read by Sardar Mehtab Singh. He advised the Sikh members to keep their minds and hands free for their community's services for the time when ordinance was promulgated or contemplated legislation introduced, and in the meanwhile to stand aloof and neither to support or oppose Government on this resolution.

The amendment moved by Raja Narendra Nath ran as follows:—Provided that the ordinance does not oust the jurisdiction of civil courts or of such courts as the bill, which it is proposed to be introduced, establishes." After discussion, Raja Narendra Nath altered his amendment a little at the instance of the Minister of Education.

The original motion of Mr. Fazli Hussain, as amended by Raja Narendra Nath, was then further debated and on being put to the vote, was carried by 30 to 1. All Sikhs members of the Council except one abstained from voting.

The council adjourned till to-morrow.

REDUCTION OF LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

EXCISE POLICY OF BEHAR GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 15.

In the course of an interview with the Associated Press representative, Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin, Minister in charge of Excise Department, stated that publication of the newspaper extract in Excise Supplement, C. I. D. Gazette, was done without the knowledge of His Excellency or the Minister and immediately the matter was brought to notice an explanation of the Excise Department was called for and it was found an extract published in the usual course of reproducing newspaper extracts in the Gazette against drinking and use of intoxicating drugs. However, the Minister proposes to issue general instructions that no publicity should be given to matter concerning his department without his approval. As regards the excise policy, he was inclined to reduce the number of shops, raise duty and retail market prices, which would help to reduce consumption.

Referring to criticisms against His Excellency's speech at the inauguration of the Council and the Minister's budget speech touching on this question, the Minister said that neither His Excellency nor himself were against non-official public activities to encourage temperance and discourage drinking. The only thing they wanted to guard against was to prevent violence committed on vendors or vendees. As a matter of fact, before the above speeches were delivered, instances of such acts of violence and apprehension of further acts of violence had already been received by Government, not only from officials but from private individuals also.

Following the succession of thefts in the Lucknow cantonment, thieves broke into Canon Irwin's residence early on the morning of the 15th and stole a number of articles of intrinsic value, including a set of medals and other gold and silver articles. Some clothes were recovered out on the road. The police are investigating and a reward has been offered.

Canon Irwin has been appointed to officiate as Archdeacon of Lucknow until the return of Canon Ninis and will leave the cantonment immediately after Easter.

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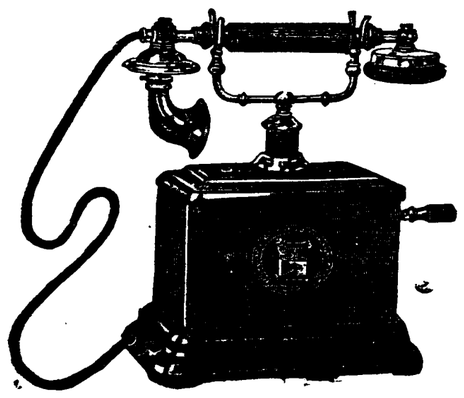

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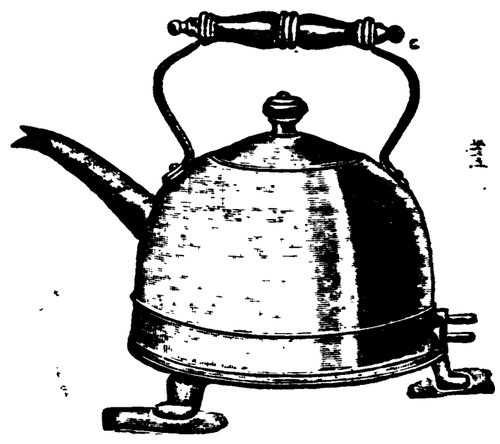

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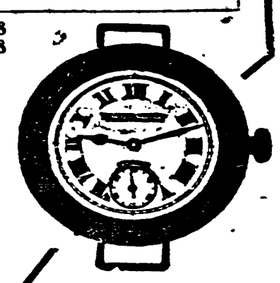

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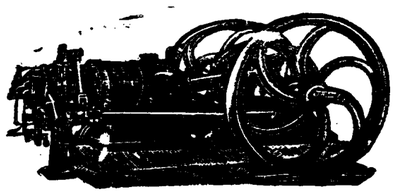

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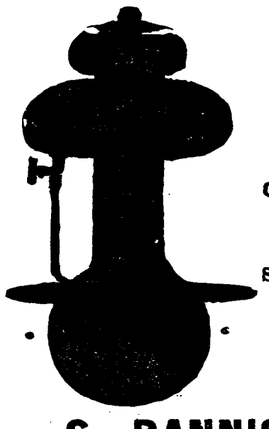

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